The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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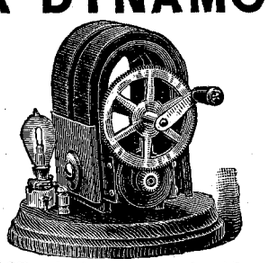

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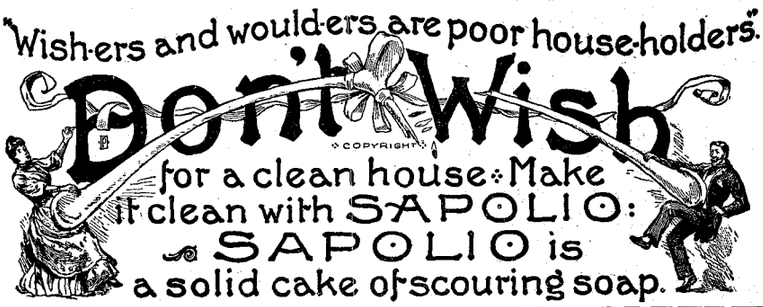

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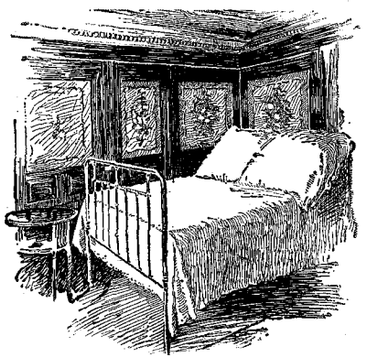

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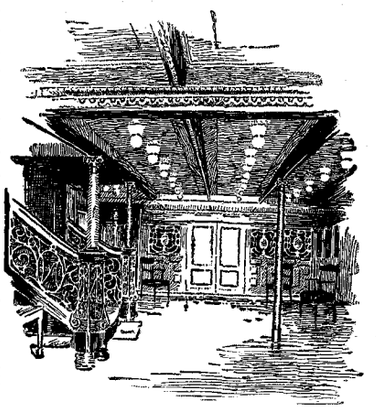

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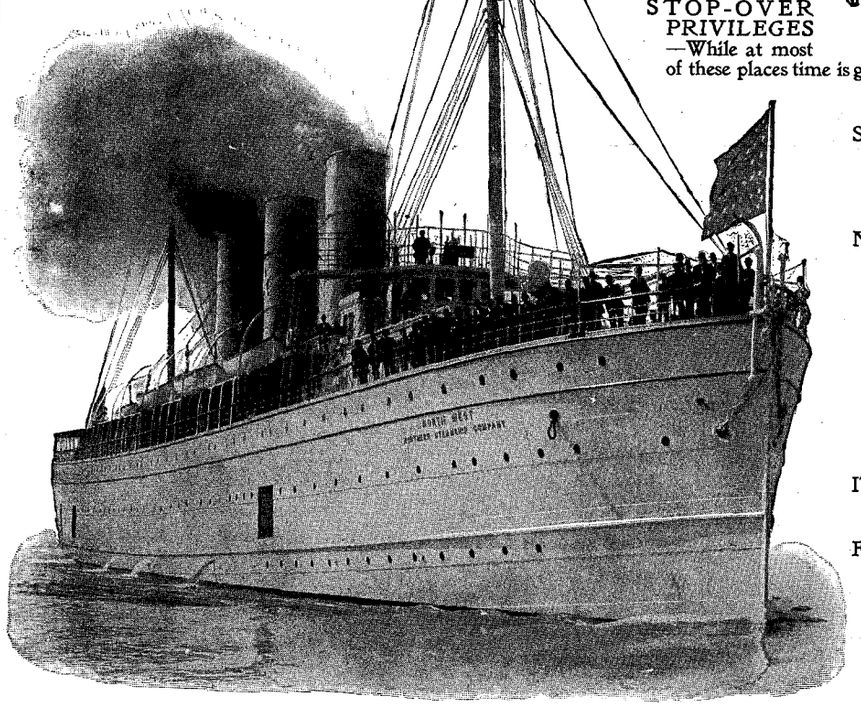

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE COURTING OF PROSPERITY.

UTTERANCES from the Administration touching upon the desired return of prosperity are eagerly taken up by the press. President McKinley, at the International Commercial Congress held in Philadelphia last week, said:

"Let me tell you, my countrymen, a resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be removed by distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist, and we have got to be patient, for much as we may want to move out of the old house we can not do it until the new one is finished. A tariff law half made is of no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done, and it is making progress. It is reaching the end, and when the end comes we will have business confidence and industrial activity. Let us keep stout hearts and steady heads. The country is not going backward but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will yet triumph through wise and beneficent legislation."

Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, who has promised to address a number of business men's organizations in different cities successively, spoke first to the commercial clubs of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, assembled in the city last named. Mr. Gage, stating that he spoke by authority of the President, on the two themes of tariff and public finances, said in part:

"Over fifty times I have been asked, 'When will the tariff discussion end and the measures proposed receive the final vote which will formulate the measure into law?' Over fifty times more I have been asked, 'Have the financial reforms, for which the people struggled in November last, been forgotten?'

"Now, it is not to be wondered at that you who have so long borne the burden and anxiety and fear, who have so long waited and watched for the restoration of conditions upon which some secure estimate of to-morrow can be made, should grow nervous and impatient over every act or word which seems to suggest doubt or delay in the establishment of such conditions. I have thought that on this occasion I could do no better service than to give you needed reassurance and hope. As to the great fabric now before Congress, known as the tariff bill, I have nothing to say in detail. I want to bear testimony, however, to the zeal and good faith of those in both Houses who have that measure in charge. . . . And I prophesy an early result in the national councils to which this great commercial question is now committed. I make these remarks, not to defend a body for whom I hold no commission to speak, but to correct, in one direction, if I may, the operation of an injurious sentiment—a sentiment which is sowing evil seeds in many directions. It is dividing classes, destroying unity, and breeding hatreds. The one word for that sentiment is 'distrust.' Faith and courage lead to conquest and victory. Distrust paralyzes and destroys.

"As to the financial question, to which I have already referred, I must content myself with few words. I am glad that they may be words of assurance. If any of you harbor the suspicion that the Administration, but just now installed into the responsibilities of high office, has forgotten or is likely to forget the mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and sound finances rang out aloud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It is unjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidences of my declaration will appear. In the mean time, my friends, do your part to help those charged with the legislative and administrative duties."

President's Words Fitly Spoken.—"The President knows and feels the distress which has prevailed. He understands the impatience at the delay in the return of good times. But he asks for fair play. He does not so much plead for it as demand it in the name of truth and justice. His sentences are as clear-cut as a cameo, and each one of them condenses a philosophy. 'Resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination.' 'The distress of the present will not be relieved by distrust of the future.' 'A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist.' 'A tariff law half made is of no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done.' These sentences go to the heart of the matter. New activity must come from new conditions. The new conditions are being made by new legislation, and we can not expect the fruits until the seed is sown and ripened. The President has compressed the whole situation into words that breathe and thoughts that burn, and they will be heard and heeded throughout the land."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Making a Tactical Mistake.—"It is gratifying to get from Secretary Gage a positive declaration that at its next session Congress will take hold of the currency question and will put on the statute-book a comprehensive and adequate measure of reform. But the next session will not begin till December, and it will be warm weather in 1898 before a currency bill can be got through the Senate, with all its cheap-money members, no matter how energetically it is pushed through the House. Mr. Gage's confidence rests on his conversations with members of Congress, but even if he has had sufficient assurances from the men who are potent in the House of Representatives he can not be very sure of the sort of a bill that would be passed by the Senate. Mr. Aldrich has been able to get a working majority for his tariff bill by giving the Rocky Mountain Senators whatever they asked, but what can he give them next year to secure their support of a real currency-reform bill? A year from now Congressmen will be struggling for their renominations, and if the cheap-money men are noisy and threatening in their sections their courage in supporting sound-money legislation may ooze out. The Republicans have already done a good deal to alienate their allies of the gold Democracy, without whom they would not have carried the last

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election, and if they try to reach a compromise on the currency with the Republicans of the silver States they will get no Democratic help whatever. While the Democratic Party is dominated by the cheap-money men we can not view with much satisfaction the prospect of a House of Representatives controlled by it, and we believe the Republicans are making a tactical mistake in putting off the rectification of the currency till all their Democratic allies have deserted them and the district nominating conventions have made members of Congress timid."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*), *New York*.

Care and Patience Needed.—"Such words from such a man ought to impress the public with the importance of careful and patient handling of the financial question. To be done well it must be done deliberately, for the question is by no means so simple as it seems. To get together a hodge-podge compromise would leave almost as much work to be done to render it workable as would be called for by a readjustment that should last. A few men with despotic powers might, it is true, speedily solve the problem, but it is not our way to commit great popular interests to such management. Patience is required. The road is plain, but short cuts are impossible. Offhand suggestions are of little value, but they abound. We have heard men of whom calmer counsels might be expected, say that the Government ought to put up all its silver bullion at auction on the market in one lot, and sell it for the best spot price obtainable. If such a sale were practicable it would work havoc with exchanges the world over, and long delay the advent of the very thing its advocates suggest, the reestablishment of our currency on a permanent basis."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston*.

Easier to Do Nothing than Something.—"Some prominent Republican newspapers were drifting more and more into the position that nothing was necessary if only the Government had adequate revenue. This position is a peculiarly dangerous one, precisely because it has an element of truth in it. If the Government should have sufficient revenue, and general business should gradually improve, there would be no pressing need of currency legislation so far as any immediate danger is concerned. All the more, however, would it be necessary for those responsible for the country's future financial welfare to bear in mind steadily that our monetary system is essentially unsafe, and to see to it that it be put on a sound basis while yet there was time, and when the absence of immediate peril made wise and deliberate action possible and easy. But it is so much easier to do nothing than to do something that there was, and is, grave danger that, the tariff bill once disposed of, Republicans might be inclined to let the money question take care of itself. It is this circumstance that gives importance to the words of Secretary Gage."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore*.

"The most pathetic and at the same time the most cheerful part of Mr. Gage's speech was his assurance of prosperity in sight. We may imagine how the pale, hard-lined faces of those hungry men lighted up as he assured them that their troubles were almost over and that food and clothing awaited them. . . . How like a healing balm to the ears of his hearers must have come these words, which doubtless each one recognized as an extract from his own campaign speech of last year! Wait. Our former predictions have failed, but wait. This is an Administration of heavy waits."—*The Sentinel* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Indianapolis*.

"Just so soon as Republican legislation can take the place of the indescribable thing that now answers the place of a tariff law and so soon as Republican policies can be adopted in all branches of the Government, the Republican Party will respond to the calls upon it and fulfil the expectation of the Democrats and Populists who are looking to it for salvation. The new doctor is now in charge of the patient. Let his directions be rigidly followed and the result will be all that can be desired."—*The Dispatch* (*Rep.*), *St. Paul*.

"Mr. Gage is not a politician gifted in the art of feeding fair promises to the ear and breaking them to the hope. He is a business man who weighs his words and whose heart is in the work of financial rehabilitation. The promise is that at the winter's session of Congress broad constructive measures of reform will have been formulated for submission to that body."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield, Mass.*

"The idea is, undoubtedly, that the Administration will be able to act with a firmer hand after the tariff is disposed of. But we may be sure that the silver Senators have not overlooked this little calculation. Those of them who hail from the West get more out of the Senate bill as it was reported from the finance committee than any other combination of their colleagues. They are doing very well indeed, and when it comes to the financial question they are likely to block legislation as of yore."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Chicago*.

"There is a tonic and positive inspiration in these ringing words. If that Cincinnati gathering of commercial clubs accomplishes nothing else than giving occasion for these most timely remarks it will have served a useful purpose."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago*.

"The exhortation comes at the right time, and from the right quarter. We look for good effects immediately."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford*.

Political Calamity-Howling.—"Nothing has been more amusing to us, as outsiders, political Uitlanders so to speak, than to note the attitudes of the other parties, Populists, Democrats, Republicans, in regard to 'hard times.' The Populists were the original 'calamity-howlers,' and they have lived up to their reputation pretty vigorously and consistently everywhere and all the time. They were denounced most vehemently by the Republicans for such a course until the accession of the Cleveland Administration and the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff. The Republicans then became 'calamity-howlers' of the most earnest kind. Now that the Republicans are in, the Democrats have been shouting calamity as tho they enjoyed the shouting if not the calamity, and the Republicans are solemnly rebuking such a course as very unpatriotic. Secretary Gage the other day, in a speech, prescribed the faith-cure for the present depression. He didn't tell us what we are to pin our faith to, whether it is to the House tariff bill or to the Senate tariff bill, to McKinley or to Congress, but he told us to have faith that times are going to be better and they will become better. This is all well enough for Republicans, who are in; but it is not altogether practical advice for Democrats, who are out, and for Populists, who never have been in. *The Times*, now an independent gold-standard paper, says that 'the croakers have made affairs seem worse than really the facts have warranted. Depressing talk is almost as bad as depressing realities.' Yet prior to the repeal of the Sherman law no paper was more earnest in its 'depressing talk' than *The Times*. *The Tribune* quotes the utterance of *The Times* approvingly, and rebukes Populists and Democrats, saying that they 'have been so anxious that no substantial gain in the condition of business or of labor should result from a Republican success that they have refused to admit even the most palpable facts.' Yet *The Tribune* and its colaborers carried the last election on calamity talk. Human nature, especially political human nature, is a very amusing thing. Suppose, gentlemen, you all try the extirpation of the ginmills just once, and the stopping of a waste of over one billion dollars a year, and see what effect that will have on all this 'depressing talk,' these 'depressing realities,' and this 'calamity-howling.'"—*The Voice* (*Proh.*), *New York*.

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

SUICIDES in this country are said to have increased 35 per cent. since 1860. The real cause, according to Robert N. Reeves (*Popular Science Monthly*) is the growth of a nervous, disordered temperament in the American people, altho the direct incentives usually named are insanity, heredity, financial reverses, and domestic complications. Mr. Reeves divides suicides into two great classes—those in which reason is called upon to decide between life and death and those that are due to impulse and insanity. He maintains that suicide is beyond the reach of the criminal code, and only sympathetic efforts to improve the environment of the unfortunates may be expected to avail anything. Of the alleged influence of climate upon the rate of suicide Mr. Reeves writes:

"While it is true that climate exerts but little influence over the rate of suicide, the seasons, on the contrary, do strongly affect it. The popular belief is that suicide is more frequent during the

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months of winter and spring. This, however, is incorrect. Cold, wet, damp weather does not, as so many people suppose, promote despondency and suicide. Strange as it may seem, at that period of the year when the sufferings of the poor and the sick are least, when employment is most readily obtained, when the pleasure of living should be at its highest, suicide is most frequent. May, June, and July, the months of song and sunshine in all countries, give the greatest number of self-murders. For this there is no satisfactory explanation, unless we accept that of the medical fraternity, which is that during the period of early summer the organism is working at a higher tension, every function of mind and body is more active than at any other period of the year, and consequently there is greater liability to sudden physical and mental collapse."

It has been found that the temperate regions show the highest ratio, but this is said to be due to increased physical and mental wear and to interference with natural laws:

"The sad fact that suicide and education increase at an equal rate is now generally admitted. Civilization does not free humanity from grief, disgrace, and disappointment; but wherever civilization is highest the struggle for existence is fiercest, life is most artificial, and there the most failures of the human race are met with. There was a time in Roman history when suicide was almost epidemic. It was when the great republic had reached its acme of civilization—when poetry, art, and eloquence were triumphant. It is probable that the proportion of suicides due to mental derangements is increasing, but how rapidly can never be exactly determined. Morselli says that about one third of all suicides may be attributed to insanity."

Mr. Reeves calls drunkenness the most active agent of degeneration, and says that it is directly responsible for suicides which occur during the depression following a debauch. In the criminal classes, with whom suicide is quite common, it is asserted that it is among the petty and not the grave offenders that it occurs. Poverty is a strong incentive to self-destruction. Owing to advanced skill in surgery and medicine suicide from disease is decreasing. The fear of physical punishment is an important cause of child-suicide. Mr. Reeves brings out the interesting fact that man is much more prone to suicide than woman:

"This is true of man in regard to epilepsy, crime, and other marked signs of degeneration. But it has been observed that as woman approaches man in her mode of life she also becomes more familiar with those abnormal conditions which have previously been peculiar to man. The comparative immunity of woman from self-destruction in the past has depended greatly upon the relatively less harassing part she has taken in the struggle for life. To-day it is different. Now woman occupies the fields of art, literature, finance, and even politics, and, as she goes deeper into these vocations, she must expect to suffer the consequences. Already it is noticeable that feminine suicide is not now entirely due to the sentimental causes of disappointed love, desertion, and jealousy, but to those trials of a more material order such as have led men to the act of self-destruction."

Newspaper accounts of suicides are blamed for promoting suicide because people are familiarized with the circumstances attending such acts. The writer says:

"Imitation far exceeds any other of what are called 'trivial causes' of suicide, and asserts itself more in woman than in man. It is much more common than is supposed. When self-destruction becomes epidemic, as it sometimes does, its prevalence very largely depends upon imitation. It is said that many years ago the wail of Thomas Hood over the 'One more unfortunate' brought many a sentimental person to a watery grave in the Thames. And in our own day the vivid representation of suicide upon the stage under conditions appealing forcibly to the imagination has been known to be followed by the self-imposed death of persons whose conditions resembled closely those of the suicide in the drama."

The conditions of city life increase the proportion of suicides, which is largest in the poorer districts. "Where the population is dense and the laws of health are neglected, where the poor are concentrated and where fortunes are made and lost in a day, will always be found the highest rate of suicide." The nature of remedial measures is obvious.

Of the possible preventives, Mr. Reeves places family life above religion, especially the religion of to-day, with its liberal views and disbelief in future punishment:

"It has been found that in a million of husbands without children there were 470 suicides, and in the same number with children there were but 205. Of a million wives without children 157 committed suicide, as against 45 with children; widowers without children, 1,004; with children, 526; widows without children, 338; with children, but 104. These figures are eloquent pleaders in favor of family ties as conservators of life. They prove distinctly that man must love in order to live."

CONTEMPT CASES OF HAVEMEYER AND SEARLES.

PRESIDENT H. O. HAVEMEYER and Treasurer John E. Searles, of the American Sugar Refining Company, have been acquitted of the charge of contempt of a Senate committee, by order of Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Popular interest was stimulated in these cases by reason of the imprisonment of E. R. Chapman, the New York broker, who had been convicted of contempt of the same investigating committee, for refusing to tell whether he had executed orders for sugar stock by Senators, pending tariff legislation in 1894. Two newspaper correspondents are yet to be tried on the same charge for refusing to give the committee the sources of information upon which they based their reports of sugar speculation by Senators. The Chapman case, in the course of three years, reached the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that the Senate (as well as the House) has power to compel witnesses to give evidence to enable it to judge of alleged improper conduct of its members (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 1, 1897). Justice Bradley directed juries to bring in verdicts of not guilty in the cases of Havemeyer and Searles. The Havemeyer rulings are explained as follows by the Boston *Journal:*

"The following is the question which was put to Mr. Havemeyer in the course of the Senate investigation by Senator Allen, and which, it was alleged, he declined to answer:

"'I will ask you to produce full data as to all money contributed by the American Sugar Refining Company, or any of its officers, in the different States in the Union in 1892-93 for political purposes, to any political party, whether at a national or state election.'

"Part of this question Mr. Havemeyer answered; he said there were no contributions as to national matters; but that there were contributions as to state and local matters, but that he had no personal knowledge of their particulars.

"The position of Judge Bradley was in substance that Mr. Havemeyer had been subpenaed to give any facts 'within his knowledge'; that he could not be held to be in default when he refused to answer questions which were beyond his knowledge; and neither could he be held in default for failure to produce his books when he had not been summoned to produce them. While the allegation was that he had not answered the question, the fact was that he had answered it so far as the facts were within his knowledge."

The questions which Mr. Searles declined to answer on the ground that he did not believe it within the province of the committee to ask them were as follows:

"What amount was expended by your company in the campaign of 1892?"

"What sum did you (meaning the American Sugar Refining Company) contribute to the Democratic campaign fund in the State of New York in 1892 that was used for the purpose of conducting the campaign in that State, at which time Cleveland and Harrison were candidates for President of the United States?"

"Did you contribute to the Democratic campaign fund in New York?"

Justice Bradley held that the questions were not pertinent, or,

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if pertinent, beyond the province of inquiry by the Senate. To quote the press summary of this decision by Judge Bradley:

"He pointed out that Mr. Searles had testified specifically that no money had been contributed by the sugar trust to the national campaign or for the purpose of influencing legislation or the election of United States Senators. As to the local contributions, Mr. Searles had testified that he did not know how the contributions had been used; by whom or for what purpose. The questions asked of Broker Chapman, the court said, were manifestly pertinent because they related to the question of speculation in sugar by Senators, a subject the committee was directly charged with investigating. This the decision of the Supreme Court had settled. The question put to the defendant was claimed to be pertinent to the second and third divisions of the senatorial inquiry, namely, as to whether the sugar trust had contributed sums to campaign funds with the purpose of influencing the election of a United States Senator and whether any Senator had been a party to a compact with the sugar trust.

"Certainly, the judge said, a simple investigation as to whether the sugar trust had contributed to a campaign fund would be an unwarranted search into the private affairs of the company and plainly beyond the power of the Senate. Here he referred at length to the Kilbourne case. The Senate committee had reported that no testimony had been produced to show that the sugar trust had made any contributions to any national campaign fund or for the purpose of affecting legislation. If money had gone for the purpose of electing members of state legislatures, who in time would select a United States Senator, it was beyond the power of the United States to go behind the election of legislative members. If this were true as to state matters, how much more true was it of local elections. 'How remotely speculative,' was the way he characterized District-Attorney Davis's suggestion made in his argument, that local and state contributions could have been traced to their ultimate destination, possibly into the pockets of United States Senators, if the defendant had given the names of the persons to whom the moneys were first paid. It would be the wildest conjecture to assume that the money so contributed in any way had gone to make up the sugar schedule.

"It appeared from the report of the committee that they were not in the possession of any facts upon which they could base the most remote hope of showing an ultimate connection between the sugar trust's contributions and the sugar schedule. Under these circumstances it must be held that the questions asked were not pertinent, and if construed to be pertinent that they were an unwarranted prying into the private affairs of the company, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate."

In the Senate itself the result of these trials, together with certain newspaper charges that Senators have been speculating in sugar stock during the framing of the present tariff bill, has occasioned talk of another investigation to determine the facts. Senator Tillman's resolution to this effect led Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee to deny that the sugar trust had anything to do with the Senate schedule, and Senator Smith of New Jersey followed his example in denying all personal speculation in stocks.

Decision Makes a Farce.—"The resolutions passed by the Senate in 1894 were that an investigation should be had as to 'whether any contributions have been made by the sugar trust to any political party for campaign or election purposes, or to secure or defeat legislation, and whether any Senator has been or is speculating in what are known as sugar stocks, during the consideration of the tariff bill.' Also into any charges that might be filed alleging 'that the action of any Senator has been corruptly or improperly influenced in the consideration of said bill, or that any attempt has been made so to influence legislation.' By a process the general nature of which may be guessed at, but which is not explained in the published accounts of the trial, this broad inquiry has been narrowed by the ingenuity of the defense into an inquiry whether, under an allegation that Mr. Searles and his trust contributed to one campaign fund, a question was pertinent asking whether they had contributed to another.

"Another ground suggested by the opinion is that the Senate had not even jurisdiction to inquire into anything but corruption through a national committee, and this theory being taken for granted, of course questions as to corruption through state committees were not within the province of the investigating committee, whether logically pertinent to the inquiry or not.

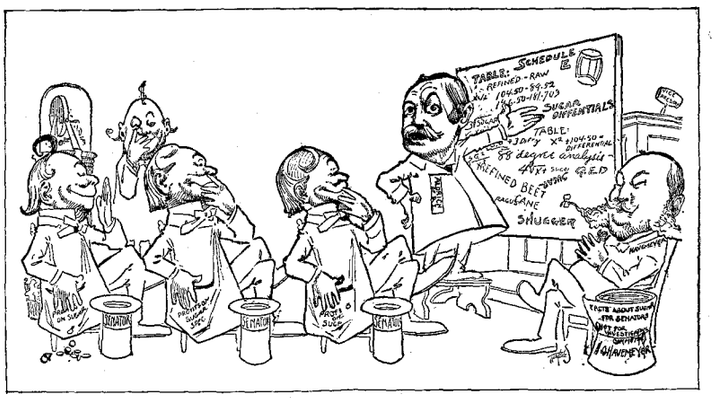
"From whatever point of view we look at the decision, it is plain that it tends to make a farce of the whole business, because every one knows that as a matter of fact Senators owe their seats and their great opportunities to speculate in sugar and be bribed to state and not to national machines."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

Law Should be Modified.—"Why should the Senate of the United States be restrained in an investigation by the objections of the witnesses when they are exempt from punishment on their own evidence? Havemeyer was not on trial. If the decision is good law, the law ought to be modified. The highest legislative body of the nation ought to have ample power to get at the truth of any matter it is investigating. The truth is not obtained, thanks to Havemeyer's poor memory and a blunder in the form of question. The committee is not to escape censure; they are men of affairs, not to say lawyers. They ought at once to have called for the books. The case of Chapman and that of Havemeyer are not on the same grounds. Chapman undoubtedly was justly and legally convicted. The matter asked of him was within his knowledge, and his testimony was first hand and the best attainable. After all is said and done, the people will believe that there was an unnecessary tenderness in the investigation; that more than one of the Senate is glad that it failed."—*The Journal (Dem.), Milwaukee.*

The Sugar Assizes.—"If Judge Bradley of Washington find not his May term of court known hereafter as the Sugar Assizes and himself as the Jeffreys of acquittal, one of the plainest, if in burlesque, repetitions of history will have escaped the attention of the world. . . . If a trial judge was ever guilty of a more presumptuous enlargement of his functions than this judge has been we fail to recall his name. Here is a case of which a whole nation demanded, and was ready either way to accept, a judgment on its merits. The case is plainly whether a great corporate monopoly, having, by means of which the suspicion stank throughout the whole country, procured an even excessively protective item of tariff legislation from a free-trade party in the hour of its triumphant 'reform,' can conceal from the scrutiny of formal investigation every vestige of the methods by which it procured that legislation. And this question, the facts of which should have been passed upon by twelve laymen and the law of which should have been declared by nine jurists—the highest in the land—is taken from jury and Supreme Court alike and disposed of by a *nisi prius* judge in an offhand, colloquial, oral opinion and on a wire-drawn technicality.

"Upon what meat has this judicial Cæsar fed in his District Court that he hath grown so great as to allot to the most important corrupt-practises case ever called in an American court the summary treatment of a petty misdemeanor? If he has thought to whistle down the wind of 'popular clamor' this whole ugly subject of this trust's relations with the Senate, he has made as heinous a mistake as Roger Taney made when he thought to settle the slavery question with an *obiter dictum.*"—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

The Law of Evidence.—"As was to be expected, the Trays, Blanches, and Sweethearts of the press, the snappers and snarlers, who are never happy save when finding fault, are criticizing



SENATOR ALDRICH MAKES THE SUGAR SCHEDULE OF THE TARIFF BILL PERFECTLY PLAIN.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

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Judge Bradley because he discharged Mr. Havemeyer. They would have convicted the sugar baron on general principles, not because he was guilty of the offense charged, but because he is guilty of something else. That's the sort of Jedburgh justice that a certain class of newspapers would mete out to the wicked!

"Mr. Havemeyer was not convicted of contempt of the Senate, as Mr. Chapman was, for the reason that the offense charged against him was not the same. There was no distinction between persons made by the court, but there was a distinction between the offenders. Mr. Chapman was convicted for refusing to answer a question concerning facts that were within his knowledge, the question being a pertinent one to the investigation then being made by the Senate committee. Mr. Havemeyer was acquitted because the question he refused to answer concerned facts of which he had no direct knowledge. . . .

"Judge Bradley held that the question was not one that Mr. Havemeyer was bound to answer, because the books of the company were the best evidence of such payments if they were made. Mr. Havemeyer had not been required to bring the books, and he could not be expected to testify to facts not within his personal knowledge. This being the law of evidence, Judge Bradley had no other course to pursue than to discharge the defendant."—*The Times-Herald* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Belated Jurisprudence.—"It is high time that the courts were taking judicial cognizance of the fact that contributions by a giant corporation to the 'party' give the concern a hold on the 'party,' and the influence reaches from top to bottom of the party. No man knows where his political contributions ever go, and the trials of Havemeyer and his minions show that they do not want to know. It is a knowledge that would be dangerous to them in just such crises as the present. And now comes a high-up judge to tell the people of the United States that these facts are not pertinent and that they must not be inquired into. Thus the nation is tied up by the operation of old rules of evidence that came up from past centuries so that it can not even ask the questions that will lead to the revelations of the truth with reference to matters of the gravest concern that can affect the public life.

"Is this progress? Do these things fit in with an advancing age? The doctors have a good deal of fun poked at them for their disagreements; the preachers are often condemned for enjoying themselves in the theological atmosphere of the past; but neither of these professions can compare in mossbackism with the jurisprudence that refuses to fit the age."—*The Tribune* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Detroit.*

Senate Should Use Its Power.—"Mr. Havemeyer's refusal to testify tends to confirm the suspicions that there has been foul work. His acquittal, if allowed to end the matter, would leave the Senate in an unfortunate position. It has still the power to compel Mr. Havemeyer and the other trust magnates to testify, or to keep them in jail almost continuously until they do give their evidence. Unless the Senate uses that power and makes Mr. Havemeyer feel at least that he is not more above the law than an ordinary citizen, then the Senate will be apparently shielding its own rascals. We can not believe that the honorable and high-minded men, who are themselves above the knavery of which some are accused, will consent to be placed in so unenviable a position. We trust instead that they will see their duty, and do it. Corruption must not go unexposed and unpunished."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Kansas City.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

IT is the opinion of M. Paul Souday, who writes on women's clubs in *Le Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, May 1) that the cause of woman's rights is advancing so rapidly in England that the admission of women to Parliament is at most a question of a few years, while in France the same movement has succeeded in nothing but in creating a laugh. He accounts for this by a radical difference between the French and the English temperaments. But in *The Fortnightly Review* for April, Virginia M. Crawford, while admitting radical moral and intellectual differences between the two races, declares that feminism in France is certainly beyond the laughing stage; that, however it may differ from the English movement, it contains the germs of a much-needed social regeneration.

To quote M. Souday, first:

"Feminism is very flourishing in England, which is its native and original country. The population of Great Britain includes considerably more women than men. This is sufficient to explain why many Englishwomen are obliged to work to earn their living. But there are still others that follow some profession voluntarily, because they wish to be independent. Individualism is as deeply rooted in women as in men in that country. The institution of marriage has for several years been attacked with incredible virulence in an incalculable number of English novels. Now, to revolt against masculine tyranny is all very well, but we must know how to get on without the tyrant, who up to the present time has, after all, rendered some service. The English women have no less positive minds than their oppressors. They have set themselves to work, and have forced admittance to almost all careers. Their competition with men begins to be very serious, and in certain professions threatens to become disastrous. The increasing numbers and the prodigious fecundity of the blue-stockings who burden the magazines with tales strung out to an interminable length, will end by making it impossible for male romancers to live. The conquerors are even about to invade politics. The House of Commons has voted to bestow the electoral privilege on widows and unmarried women. The Lords will resist, but they will not always continue to do so. In this as in other fields the feminists have made use of a practical method—they have lent their aid to the Conservative Party, and the rôle of women in the English elections, thanks to their activity as propagandists, is important; but they have done this on the express condition that this party shall accept their program and shall strive for its adoption. After two or three more general elections the Tories, pressed by the necessity of beating the Liberals, will be happy to obtain the aid of the feminists at their own price. I believe that not many decades will pass before we see women seated at Westminster.

"If after this we cast our eyes on the situation of French feminism, we can scarcely keep from smiling. The difference in amplitude between the two currents is about the same as that between the great Thames, with its thousands of ships, the center of enormous activity, and the '*ruisseau de la Rue de Bac.*' Feminism across the Channel is a social power; with us it is not much but a comedy. We must hasten to add that what has been called '*le feminism sage*' [wise feminism] forms an exception to this statement. The association over which Mme. Jeanne Schmahl presides has gained much sympathy by the modesty of its demands. Feminists of this class confine their efforts to asking certain modifications of the code, for example, the abrogation of the article that forbids women to be witnesses to public documents. A revision of some of our civil laws in the direction of greater liberality toward women is all that Mme. Schmahl's friends desire, and we see no good reasons for opposing them. . . . Real feminism does not consist in wishing to better the material lot of women and to raise the level of their education, but in desiring to emancipate them from the so-called despotism of man. The abolition of marriage—by radical suppression or by reforms that would be practically equivalent to the same thing—the pecuniary and moral independence of woman; such are the two essential points of the only doctrine that merits the name of feminism. Now we have indeed in France some women who advocate this. But it is precisely these that make the contrast with their Anglo-Saxon coreligionists so comic. There are, with us, two or three dozen respectable dames, generally of advanced age, rarely of personal attractiveness, who unite on a vague platform whence nothing proceeds and whose unfathomable nothingness has no equal except in the public indifference to it. Devoured with ambition and vanity, they do not even know how to systematize their demands. Sometimes they happen to attract a few curious persons, but they then indulge in such extravagances, the bitterness of the rivalry for their presidency and vice-presidency is so great, that they succeed, like the famous congress of learned societies, in only creating a laugh at their own expense."

M. Souday notes this difference between the woman's-rights movements in the two countries shows itself nowhere more strikingly than in the relative number of women's clubs in England

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and France. They are so numerous in London that they almost elbow each other out of the way, while in Paris they have been entirely wanting until the past few months. He concludes:

"Our national character, which hitherto has not been so favorable as the English even to men's clubs, is invincibly opposed to woman's clubs and to feminism itself. The pleasure and the gift of conversation are things absolutely French, which require a reunion of the two sexes. The domestic hearth for the joys of the heart, and the *salon* for mental distraction—these are what Frenchmen and Frenchwomen will long prefer, we hope, to all the clubs in the world."

The feminine contributor to *The Fortnightly*, Virginia Crawford, differs from the French writers, like Souday and others, in the points which she thinks should be emphasized. She denies that the independent position of Englishwomen is due to the curious literary development which produced "The Heavenly Twins" and imitations of that work, such morbid sensationalism being a thing of the past and never possessing any real hold upon the nation. But feminism in France is described as a protest, first of all, against the literary perversity which presented an abnormal type of woman to the world:

"It is against what has grown to be the traditional attitude of the Frenchman toward the Frenchwoman, an attitude that has penetrated into all ranks of society, that educated Frenchwomen, aided by not a few of the sterner sex, are revolting to-day. From the first it has been an intellectual and literary rather than a democratic movement; it has sprung from the imaginative brain of the writer and thinker rather than from the painful experience of the sufferer, and it is spreading to-day from the cultured few to the uneducated many. . . . For us, reduced to its simplest expression, women's rights is a matter of elementary justice; for Frenchwomen it is above all sentiment, a chivalrous rehabilitation of their sex to the place from which it has been dethroned by the selfishness and cruelty of man."

The writer reviews the French movement historically, tracing it back to the Revolution of 1789. Proudhon's critic, Mme. Adam; Mlle. Deraismes, critic and orator; Mme. Marya Chèliga, the Slav journalist and novelist; and the group of propagandists, including Mme. Schmahl, mark stages of the movement, which is to-day without any recognized leader and is split up into innumerable groups and factions. The greatest victory is the securing of so many allies among writers and journalists in Paris. Alexandre Dumas *fils* became a convert before his death. An active group of poets, novelists, and others professing faith in the new woman is enlarging. Jules Bois's "Eve Nouvelle" is considered the best French revelation of the feminist cause:

"M. Bois does not profess to deal in stern logic, and he touches very briefly on practical economic considerations; he appeals rather to the mystical idealistic view of the subject, and in a series of short and somewhat disjointed essays he traces the influence of women on life and civilization from the most remote prehistoric days. In the ancient legends of the world's mythologies he discerns the early ascendency and the civilizing powers of woman. For him Vesta discovers the fire, Diana invents the bow, and the whole cycle of Cybele-Demeter-Isis legends testifies to man's early recognition of the superior nature of those whom he acclaimed as the mothers of the gods. He points out that in none of the ancient faiths of the world has ordinary man ever been deemed worthy to have any share in the bringing forth of gods and redeemers. Coming to the more practical problems of our own day, M. Bois denounces, not without cause, the '*mariage de convenance*,' and at the same time combats vigorously every form of 'free love,' and any general loosening of moral restrictions between the sexes. He pleads for true unions of heart and soul and intellect, but we can not agree with him when he seems to imagine that, in a society regenerated by the feminist spirit, the necessity for legal sanctions will disappear. He pours forth all the vials of his wrath upon the frivolous dolls of Paris society, regarding them as the worst enemies of their sex; he denounces the two accepted types of the French *jeune fille*, the *ingénue* and the *ange*, and urges the adoption of English and American methods of education in exchange for those still universally in force among the Latin races.

"Taken as a whole, Jules Bois's demands are singularly moderate, and, for a would-be social reformer, he has an unusual capacity for seeing all round his subject. Making allowances for picturesqueness of presentation and for a certain effusiveness of style, M. Bois really pleads for nothing further than the evolution of a woman with a conscience, who shall marry the man of her choice of her own free-will, and who shall be sufficiently educated to be an intellectual companion to her husband when married, or to earn her own livelihood in a dignified independence, should she elect to remain single. It is an ideal which, in England and America, we have gone a considerable way toward realizing, but which, for the vast majority of the women of the Latin races, is still beyond the possibility of attainment. . . .

"Hitherto the practical influence of the feminist movement on the general trend of French thought and custom has probably been very slight, outside the limits of Parisian literary circles. Not the least of the advantages that Jules Bois's book has gained for the cause is that of introducing the subject into many circles into which it had not as yet penetrated. For a woman to be in the slightest degree advanced, or unconventional, or eccentric, is exceedingly *mal vu* in all fashionable and orthodox circles in France, and those women of good birth who have successfully arrived at an independent position have probably only done so at great personal cost. Marriage and the convent are still the only alternatives before the vast majority of French girls. The *jeune fille* of the upper classes is as carefully guarded as of old, and when she happens to be staying with her parents at a hotel, is not allowed to pass up and down the stairs without a chaperone. And yet we may say with Galileo, '*E pur si muove!*' Some advance there certainly is, and feminism may justifiably claim a share in the credit, altho Anglomania and the bicycling craze have probably quite as much to do with it as more serious considerations. Even the church has come to realize that something more is due to woman's intellect than the average convent education, and one of the last acts of that enlightened prelate, Mgr. d'Hubet, was the organization of historical and scientific courses of lectures for women at the Catholic Institute. Another sign of the times was the formation, about a year ago, of a little body of Catholic workers in the cause, calling themselves '*féministes Chrétiennes*.' Something, too, is certainly due to the large number of able women who, without identifying themselves directly with the feminist propaganda, have yet done much by their practical successes in all the paths of life that are open to them to break down the old barriers of prejudice and misconception. In art, in literature, in journalism, Frenchwomen are making a name for themselves to-day, while others, like Mme. Bogelot and Mlle. de Grandpré, have developed in the wider sphere of national philanthropy those admirable administrative qualities which hitherto have been restricted to the narrow limits of the home. It is to England that Frenchwomen look for guidance in all practical matters concerning the evolution of their emancipation; and for the English girl who is supposed to regulate her own life and possess a latch-key without abusing the privilege, they entertain a touching admiration, often, I am afraid, unwarranted by the facts. There has been a tendency among intelligent Englishwomen both to look down upon Frenchwomen as hopelessly retrograde, and at the same time to pour ridicule on their tentative efforts at reform. For myself, I am convinced from personal observation that if the women of France have much to learn in all concerning the relations of the sexes, the men have still a great deal more to learn; and that this new feminist movement, even tho its methods may not always be our methods, contains within it the germs of a much-needed social regeneration."

WAYS OF FIGHTING "BOSS" RULE.

UNDER the caption "A New Form of Government," the rise of the boss to the position of despot in American politics is described in the current *Forum*. The writer, H. B. Bishop, of New York, considers that enforcement of corrupt-practise laws through organizations of vigilant citizens would do much to drive corruption from the nominating conventions to which the secret ballot at the polls has driven it. But Mr. Bishop's main sugges-

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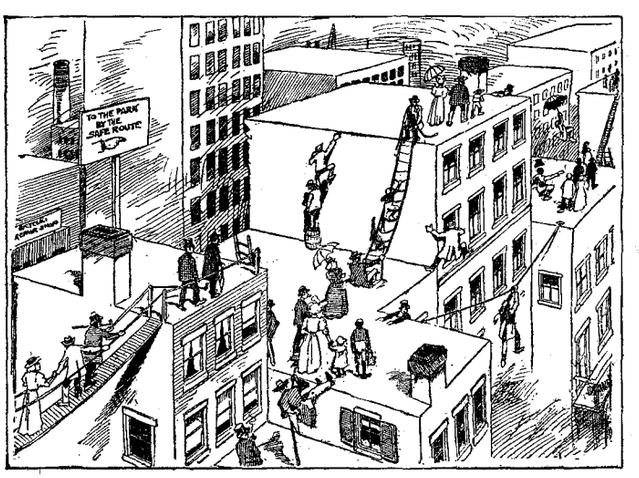
tion for fighting boss rule is for good citizens to leave the primaries alone and nominate by petition:

"What are the remedies for this loss of the nominating machinery? The old one, that good men must go into the primaries, should be abandoned as hopeless, so far at least as the larger cities are concerned. The good men will not go, because they have learned from experience the uselessness of doing so. This fact has been too well established to be either disputed or disregarded longer. I have very little faith in laws for the reformation of primaries, for punishing illegal voting, and other irregularities in them. The best and most rigorous laws will not secure good nominations from primaries controlled by men who do not desire good government. It is idle to expect that men who spend their time and energies in getting possession of the primaries will use them to bring forth the kind of nominations which are displeasing to themselves. If they could not make them produce the nominations which please them, they would abandon them at once. They have only one restraining influence; and that is—not to make their nominations so bad that there will be no hope of success with them at the polls. It is in the power of the advocates of good government to magnify this influence in such a way as to improve greatly the character of party nominees. Let all idea of 'going into the primaries' be abandoned. There is nothing sacred about the primary. It is a modern invention, unknown to the founders of our government. It has become an engine of corruption and evil, and should be either neutralized or destroyed.

"Under the Australian ballot laws, which are in force in nearly all our States, a complete weapon against the primary is supplied in the privilege to nominate by petition. This gives small bodies of citizens in every voting district in the land the power to hold a threat over every regular party primary. If a bad nomination be made in a primary, let its character be fully revealed, and let it be opposed at once by a good nomination on petition. Very little machinery is necessary for this. The main thing is the public interest and patriotic spirit which are necessary for any action to promote good government. If we have not these, it will be useless to hope for good results from any kind of remedy. What too many of us have been looking for is the discovery of a sovereign remedy for the cure of ills which result from neglect of the duties of citizenship. We must get it into our heads that there is no such remedy. The advocates and operators of bad government work unceasingly. They can not be prevented from accomplishing their purposes except by equal industry and perseverance on the part of their opponents. Abusing them for their unpatriotic conduct, seeking to restrain them by laws—these will accomplish little. They will not use the power which they work and struggle to possess in such a way as to suit us, but in such a way as to suit themselves. That is what they want it for. If we want it for other purposes, we must work harder than they do, and get it away from them. We must organize, and be ready at all times to work for what we want. There should be in every voting district an enrolled list of all voters interested in good government. With this ready at hand, a nomination by petition would be a very easy matter. Organization of this most desirable kind has been made in Chicago by the Municipal Voters' League, and is now under way in New York by the Citizens' Union. The Chicago League—which investigates the records of all candidates, and publishes the facts about them—previously to the recent election, condemned twenty-eight out of thirty-four aldermen as unfit for reelection; and all but two of these were defeated, most of them for renomination, and the rest at the polls."



ELEVATE THE TRACKS.

Proposed new route for pedestrians on bicycle holidays.
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GREATER New York looks very much like what might be called a city trust.—*The Record, Chicago.*

TILLMAN violates all precedent and positively refuses to "take sugar in his'n."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

TOM REED may be the servant of the House, but he is different from most house-servants. He is more like the janitor of a large flat building.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

A MODERN IDEA.—"Yes," said the wealthy member of Congress, "I will name your charitable institution in my will for a considerable sum of money." "You are very kind," said the philanthropist, "but——" "Speak frankly, I beg of you." "We need the money now, and I called to see if we couldn't devise an arrangement by which the bequest could be made retroactive."—*The Star, Washington.*

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

"Mr. Fyles," said the dying New Yorker. The eminent attorney came a little closer.
"Mr. Fyles, have you filed those deeds?"
"I have."
"And divided those bequests as I directed?"
"As you directed, sir."
"And made presents to all my servants?"
"Yes, sir."
"And has my last illness been kept a secret?"
"Not a soul knows of it, sir, excepting Dr. Blimber and myself."
"And you think you can keep my death out of the papers for a week?"
"Easily for a week."
"And you say that a week will be ample time to scatter and sequestrate all the balance of my wealth?"
"It will, sir."
"Thank you, Mr. Fyles. I think I can die content now—I've got the better of those blankety blanked inheritance-tax assessors!"—*The Plain-dealer, Cleveland.*

GEN. MILES (arriving late): "Do it again; didn't see you the first time."
—*The Reord, Chicago.*

HUMOR IN CARTOONS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

ARE THE FRENCH SALONS INJURIOUS TO ART?

M. PAUL FLAT'S critique on the Salons of 1897 acquires a certain solemnity from the fact that it is the last time that they will ever be held in either of the two palaces with which they have hitherto been associated. Both the Champ-de-Mars and the Champs-Elysées are to be demolished, and it will be impossible to replace them before the end of the century, a circumstance that has stimulated the discussion as to the utility of these annual exhibitions. Have they proved an advantage to the development of art, or the reverse? The author of the present article (*Revue Bleue*) is distinctly of the opinion that their effect is injurious to art. They tend to wither the imagination of the artist by inducing a too rapid and feverish production; and to replace true art, simple, sincere, and disinterested, by an art that is trivial and meretricious, aiming merely to attract the eye of the purchaser. Thanks to them, quantity is carrying the day more and more over quality; art is ceasing to be a vocation and becoming a trade. Having made this sweeping indictment, the writer proceeds to a detailed criticism of the exhibition.

M. Flat is not a special adherent of any of the schools that have been in vogue since the beginning of the century, but claims that they have all contributed to the cultivation of our esthetic sense. He demands from the artist, whether he may be classical or romantic, impressionist, realist, or symbolist, simply that he should be sincere, and possess the two qualities that are absolutely essential in all art worthy of the name: emotion or thought, and form. The time has passed when Courbet or Zola would venture to restrict art to the treatment of subjects possessing merely a tangible reality. The flower of poesy has resisted the most violent tempests that have assailed it; and a noble phalanx of earnest and inspired workers in the field of art, belonging indiscriminately to all the schools, are rendering each day more and more certain the final complete triumph in all of them of idealism, rightly understood.

In the two salons of 1897 there are 6,714 works of art on exhibition.

M. Flat refers to those productions only that are of the greatest significance, whether through their merits or defects. For religious art he reserves the place of honor, and mentions first the three most distinguished painters of this school: Puvis de Chavannes, Daquan-Bouveret, and Friz von Wehde. Of these only the second is represented, and that merely by an exquisite portrait. The noble and venerated Puvis de Chavannes, whose "Sainte Geneviève" of the Pantheon and "L'Inspiration Chrétienne" of the Lyons Museum the author takes occasion to eulogize, has been prevented by illness from exhibiting. "Compassion," a Christ by Bouguereau, that is attracting crowds of admirers in the Salon of the Champs-Elysées, is cited as an example of art merely academic and conventional. M. Bouguereau's science is absolutely perfect, but not less remarkable is his utter deficiency in feeling and originality. Whether his subject is Christ or Cupid, his style is the same, and it is always without conviction. The artist is satisfied; his commonplace compositions have brought him fame, fortune, honors of all kinds, and he desires nothing more.

On the Christ of M. Eugène Carrière, exhibited in the Champs-de-Mars, on the other hand, the author bestows great praise. This painter, formerly an enthusiast of light, now presents his personages through a veil of yellow fog that renders them vague and indistinct; seeking thus no doubt to express "realities clothed with the magic of a dream." The head of Christ, ravaged by suffering, looming up through this pallid atmosphere, is a striking and tragical apparition. "La Fuite en Egypt," and "L'Entrée de Jesus à Jerusalem," sent by M. Gérôme to the Salon of the Champs-Elysées, are condemned without mercy. The critic would have preferred, he declares, to have passed them by in silence. It is sad to reflect that pictures so devoid of character and sincerity should be offered by one who from his high position can not fail to exert an immense influence upon the future of French art.

More approvingly, but quite briefly, the critic touches upon a number of other paintings in this department, and then passes on to consider legendary and allegorical art. The first to receive mention is "Virs l'Abîme," by M. Henri Martin, an immense canvas, strange and sinister, showing groups of unfortunates, men and women, old and young, lured to destruction in their mad pursuit of voluptuous delights. M. Flat applauds the artist for his courage in attempting an altogether new style, but prefers his former works, serene and poetic, to this tragical allegory. In "Le Destin et Humanité," M. J. Teempoels symbolizes the struggle of humanity with multitudes of hands of all descriptions, menacing, supplicating, wielding hatchets, daggers, swords, holding the cross, hands of women, children, old men, some coarse and brutal, others delicate, exquisite, uplifted to an impossible head, half seen through shrouding vapors. The idea is not new, and the composition is forced and painful; but the technic and dramatic action of all these hands, expressive as faces, calls forth unqualified admiration.

In extreme contrast to these dramatic and highly wrought canvases, the critic calls attention with delight to "La Nuit" by M. Fautin-Latour, a picture of the utmost grace and sweetness, full of delicious harmonies of color and charming visions of dream-like loveliness.

M. Albert Lourens, in his latest masterpiece, evokes with magical effect the mystery and terrors of the deep grottoes of the ocean. In a dank demi-obscurity two undulating mermaids are seen reclining on the cold marble wall of a deep cavern; the lapping of the green glassy waves alone interrupts the disquieting silence. Nothing could be more weird and intense.

We will not follow M. Flat through the various departments—the historical, which he considers inferior in grade to legendary art; the department of decorative art, which has received a new impulse from M. Grasset, who, with M. Carlos Schroabe, takes rank among the first of modern illustrators; landscape painting, which, with scenes from daily life, now occupies a most important place in art and is permeated with human thought and sentiment to a degree unknown to the earlier masters; the portraits; the department of sculpture, which also has felt the inspiration of the age and is marked by vigor and originality. On the whole, thinks M. Flat, the salons of 1897 bring to a not unworthy conclusion, whether temporary or permanent, the imposing exhibitions that for so long a time have each year occupied the attention of France and of the world.

THE FIRST POET OF NEW YORK STATE.

FIRST in point of time of all those who, in the Empire State, have paid court to the Muses, was Jacob Steendam, who, in 1653, owned a house and lot on Pearl Street, another on Broadway, and two farms, one at Maspeth and another at Flatlands, Long Island. A memoir of "Jacob Steendam, noch vaster," was published for private circulation in 1861, at The Hague, by the brothers Giunta d'Albani, together with his poems. Copies of the book are very rare, but one was sent by the United States Minister to Holland, C. Murphy, to the late Senator Preston King, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and from that copy *Lippincott's Magazine* reproduces some interesting data, tho it does not undertake to reproduce any of the poetry. We quote as follows:

"So far as can be ascertained, Jacob Steendam's verses were the first attempt at poetry made in what are now the States of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. The author was not altogether unknown to fame in his native country, and his name is duly registered in the anthology of Holland among the four thousand Dutch poets whose works are found in print.

"Jacob Steendam was born in 1616. The place of his birth is uncertain. Various passages in his writings lead to the inference that he was born in the city of Enkhuizen, in North Holland. He became a rolling stone, and was strongly influenced by the adventurous spirit of his age and country. He wrote verses as a pastime. He was for fifteen years in the service of the Dutch West India Company. After terminating his engagement with this organization he went to New Netherland. In 1652 he purchased a farm at Amersfoort (Flatlands), and in the following year a house and lot on Pearl Street and another on Broadway, New Amsterdam, besides a farm at Maspeth. His name occurs in the contribution lists for the expenses of the works in defense of New Amsterdam against the Indians in 1653 and 1655. In 1660

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he applied to the director and council for permission to trade with the west coast of Africa for the importation of slaves.

"In 1659 Steendam sent to Holland a short poem which he called 'The Complaint of New Amsterdam to her Mother.' New Amsterdam, represented as the daughter of Old Amsterdam, complains that she was born in a time of war and had been deserted by her mother. Notwithstanding this maternal neglect, she has grown up a handsome damsel with a fine property. She asks for laborers to till her lands.

"This poem is the first known effort in verse in the colony, and is worthy of attention from its historical rather than from its literary interest. By its production Steendam won rank as the first poet of New York, by the same kind of title that makes Sandys the first poet of Virginia and Morrell the first poet of New England."

SIENKIEWICZ'S LATEST ROMANCE.

"QUO VADIS," to use the London *Academy's* not particularly choice expression, "has taken America between wind and water." The historical novel dealing with the times of Christ, if worked out with any reasonable degree of skill, generally does achieve a phenomenal run in this country, as witness "The Schomberg-Cotta Family," "Ben Hur," and "Titus." "Quo Vadis" does not, indeed, deal with the time of Christ, but with the time

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

of Nero; but Peter and Paul both figure in it to a considerable degree, and the burden of their talk is, of course, about Christ; and the historical purpose of the book is to show how Christ's teaching undermined the power of the Cæsars and displaced the whole philosophy of paganism. The book is, therefore, more closely similar, in its general purpose and historical setting, to Pater's "Marius the Epicurean" than to any other recent work; but, unlike "Marius," it is one continuous procession of dramatic pictures that leave the reader small chance to catch his breath or cool his brain until he reaches the close. The reader's imagination becomes jaded with the unrelenting strain, but there are no signs of a jaded imagination on the part of the author, and one can well conceive, on reading "Quo Vadis," how he contrived to keep one of his serial stories running for eight years without irretrievably ruining his reputation.

The attitude of the author in "Quo Vadis" is beyond question that of the moralist and the Christian; but parents need, perhaps, the warning that some of the scenes of Nero's revels are painted with lurid colors in which lust and passion are treated realistically enough to satisfy the most exacting of the French school. It is impracticable to present here any satisfactory *résumé* of the story which occupies the foreground throughout the book, the clash between paganism and Christianity being kept skilfully in the background, but never out of sight. This story is one of love between *Vinicius*, a Roman patrician, and *Lygia*, the orphaned daughter of a Lygian king, pure, beautiful, and a Christian. *Petronius*, the uncle of *Vinicius*, wit, critic, philosopher, cynic, and for a time the dominant influence in Nero's court, is the most striking character in the book. The climax is reached with the burning of Rome, the accusation of the Christians, the tortures to which they are put, and the vain effort to extirpate the new religion. *Ursus*, the Lygian giant who keeps watch and ward over *Lygia*, furnishes to the author numerous chances for the exercise of his wonderful power in depicting savage combat.

We quote from a review of the book appearing in a recent issue of *The Atlantic Monthly:*

"In 'Quo Vadis, a Narrative of Rome at the Time of Nero,' the Polish giant, Henryk Sienkiewicz, takes his turn at wrestling, for a fall, with the most difficult as well as the most importunate of historical problems: how it was, practically, that the empire of Christ came to replace, in its own seat, the empire of the Roman Cæsars. He brings to the adventure some great qualifications—a thorough acquaintance with the records of the time, a virile and prolific imagination, the elemental force and unspent passion of the Slav, along with his natural proclivity to mysticism—and all these fused by the ardor of an apparently recent conversion to the ideas of what the French call *Néo-Christianisme* [or Christian Socialism]. . . .

"From this point of view, so powerful a writer as Sienkiewicz could hardly fail to present an impressive picture of the first great Christian persecution, and the truth is that he has succeeded in restoring that dreadful period after a somewhat new and altogether masterly fashion. He lays hold of its horrors with a simple and unshrinking directness which reminds one most of all of the Russian painter, Vasili Verestchagin. He designs with the same strange mixture of poetic breadth and precise realism. Surely the might of these men is to some extent a matter of unworn race! No writer, whether of history or of fiction, whom we remember, has drawn so living and speaking a likeness of the Emperor Nero as has this Polish novelist. No one else has made that curious moral monster so consistent in his inconsistencies, so inevitable both in his fatuities and in his enormities, so clear to the mind's eye in the uncanny and repulsive peculiarities of his person. There is a description in chapter vii. of an imperial banquet, at which the Christian maiden *Lygia* was forced to appear, which illumines one of the most hackneyed of subjects, and seizes the imagination with irresistible power. The midnight services of the proscribed, the incidents of the great fire, and the scenes in the amphitheater, for those who have the nerve to dwell on their details, are made equally vivid and convincing. Yet there is no display of erudition. All the preliminary labor is hidden, subdued, absorbed, as it ought to be; telling only in the astonishing solidity of the representation. . . .

"The reason why, with all its power, 'Quo Vadis' fails as a Christian or even a Neo-Christian tract—for as such, after all, it does fail—is that, in spite of his own evident intention to the contrary, Sienkiewicz makes his pagans, man for man, so much more real and individual than his Christians. We simply do not believe in the conversion of *Vinicius*. We wonder how he could ever have imposed upon the Apostles, and especially upon Paul. It was the mere might of his very human passion for *Lygia* which carried the young patrician through all that he endured. No doubt that passion is magnificently portrayed. But it finds its fitting consummation and reward—exactly where the just instinct of the author has placed them; not in victorious martyrdom and the trance of a blessed immortality, but in the melodramatic deliverance from the arena and the conventional 'happy ever after' of the safe retreat in Sicily. It is that gracious and polished heathen, *Petronius Arbiter*, who is the true hero of the book. There is an exquisite point of irony in his amiable letter to the married and settled lovers, wherein he declines their earnest invitation to join them in Sicily, on the plea of his own implicit

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engagement to die at Rome; and then reminds them, with a suave apology, that he does not need to learn of them—or of any Christian—how to do that. And the scene of the suicide of *Petronius* and *Eunice*, in its chastened splendor and grave decorum, is, upon the whole, the greatest and most memorable in the book."

Current Literature has this to say of the book:

"It would be unreasonable, perhaps, to make the assertion that in 'Quo Vadis,' Henryk Sienkiewicz has produced the most powerful novel of the century's last decade. Posterity reserves to itself the privilege of sitting as a court of last resort to pass final judgment upon questions of this nature. But we can safely assert at this time that he has fulfilled apparently all the requirements that appertain to a historical romance laying claim to permanent value. He satisfies the craving of the ennuied novel-reader for originality and ingenuity in plot, he tells a love-story of absorbing interest, he daringly presents to us personages upon whom the searchlights of history have long shone, and they become what they may never have been to us before, real men and women living in times of mighty import. But he does more than all this; he lays bare to us the fundamental difference between paganism and Christianity, between the old order of might and the new kingdom of love. He shows us, as no other novelist has shown us, how an idea revolutionized not merely a nation or a race, but civilization itself."

The translation of "Quo Vadis" is made by Jeremiah Curtin, who, in an interview in *The World*, says of Sienkiewicz (whose name he pronounces as if spelled Sen-kay-vich, with accent on the second syllable):

"Sienkiewicz is devoted to writing. He refuses to be feted or honored by his countrymen. It is work, work, work all the time with him. He himself is looking to the education of his sons. In summer the family goes into the Carpathians. In winter Sienkiewicz goes sometimes to Rome, where one of the leading cardinals is his intimate friend. Among the artists at Rome are some Poles with whom he is intimate. He always visits the localities mentioned in his works. In 'Quo Vadis,' for instance, he is almost as familiar as was Nero himself with the scenes described in the book. He knows every natural phase of the scenes among which his characters move."

A Phrenological Study of Verlaine.—As our readers will remember, Max Nordau cites Verlaine, the French poet, as one who answers exactly, trait for trait, to the description of the degenerate given by the clinicists, and refers specifically to his "Mongolian physiognomy," his "enigmatic bumps," etc. In *The Phrenological Journal* (May) H. S. Drayton, M.D., gives the result of his study of a printed portrait of Verlaine (the one in THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 13), which he finds very different from what Nordau's words had led him to expect, being not unattractive and representing an organization certainly above the average for quality and development. We quote Dr. Drayton:

"There are delicacy and sensitiveness in a high degree. . . . The head, so high in the upper forehead and so broad in the side region, indicates great and ready sympathies, and that quick responding excitability that would utter its feeling on the impulse awakened by any salient event. Then note the elevation at the crown and the imposing width at the upper sincipital. One can easily conjecture the earnestness of Verlaine's convictions and the spirit and pride that ruled their utterance. How great the sensitiveness of the man must have been! Not the one to pose conspicuously for notice and admiration, altho he was pleased and encouraged by the recognition of whatever merit his work possessed, but rather to prefer to live and labor in a field withdrawn from the highway and among the people whose condition he pitied. The face physiognomy is that of the idealist, the artist, not of your shrewd, calculating, cool man of affairs. The expression is calm, steady, yet full of intensity; a reflective face, yet replete with determination and power."

WHO IS FIONA MACLEOD?

TWO collections of short stories entitled "The Sin Eater and Other Tales," and "The Washer and Other Legendary Moralities," have been within the last two or three years attracting marked attention from the critics, especially those of England. The author's name was given as Fiona Macleod, and her tales are wild, mystical Celtic romances of quite remarkable power. The presumption was that "Fiona Macleod" was a pseudonym, and many guesses have been made at the identity of the author. Mr. William Sharp, Mrs. William Sharp, W. B. Yeats, and Miss Hopper were in turn singled out as the writer of the tales, and finally, each guess proving a miss, it was conjectured that a syndicate of young Celtic authors were writing under this pseudonym.

The London *Academy* now informs the world that Fiona Macleod is simply Miss Fiona Macleod, that being the real name of the author, who declines all interviews the object of which is to obtain personal details of her private life, and prohibits the reproduction of her photograph. *The Academy* proceeds to give us the following additional information:

"Miss Macleod is by birth and conviction a Celt of the Celts. She is a member of an old Highland family, and, contrary to general belief, the name is no pseudonym, but a genuine one, Fiona being the diminutive of Fionaghal, the Gaelic of Flora.

"Miss Macleod spent most of her childhood in the Outer and Inner Hebrides and the Western Highlands, particularly in the islands of Iona and Arran. She is passionately fond of Iona, which represents to her the birthplace of her imaginative life. Eight years ago, on account of delicate health, she spent some time in Italy, on the Riviera, and in Southern France. She knows Brittany well, and resided for a considerable period in Paris. Sometimes a faint echo from the most modern of cities seems to find its way into one of her Barbaric Tales, and the effect of this strange blending of the old with the new is fantastic in the extreme. Before she went abroad for the first time Miss Macleod lost her father—her mother died when she was still a child—but fortunately she was not left dependent on her pen, which, indeed, at that time she had not begun to use. But Miss Macleod is essentially a child of nature and the open air, having no sympathy with the hurried life of the great cities, which she seldom visits. Her chief pleasure consists in cruising among the isles in a small yacht or even half-decked wherry, in going out with the herring-fishers, and in visiting the remote 'bothies' of the shepherds high up on the bleak and lonely mountains.

"Miss Macleod's first literary experiment was a short story which she sent, in the autumn of 1893, to *The National Observer* (at that time *The Scots' Observer*). This story, 'The Last Fantasy of James Achanna,' was declined by Mr. Henley, who, however, wrote to the author a word of genuine encouragement. This story has never been republished. Miss Fiona Macleod's first book, 'Pharais,' which, by the way, is a slightly Anglicized spelling of the genitive of the Gaelic word for Paradise, was begun in the summer of 1893 and finished before the close of that year. 'Pharais' is one of the most personal of all Miss Macleod's writings. It is generally understood that the island of Irmisron which is depicted in this romance is the remote island where the author spent many summers of her early childhood, and there are certain incidental autobiographical touches in the portraiture and environment of the heroine, Lora."

Other of her works are "Vistas" (a volume of dramatic studies), "The Mountain Lovers," "Green Fire," and the two volumes already mentioned, "The Sin Eater," and "The Washer," on which Miss Macleod's reputation chiefly rests. A short romance, "The Lily Seven," has been repeatedly announced, but has now been indefinitely postponed. She is at present engaged on an historical romance, and the only book likely to appear from her pen this year is a story for children.

HERBERT D. WARD'S new book, "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise," is a sequel to "An Old Maid's Paradise," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, his wife. Mrs. Phelps-Ward expected to write a sequel herself, but has been unable to accomplish the task, and gave way, therefore, to her husband.

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A RISING CANADIAN POET.

PROF. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, formerly of Kings College, Windsor, Canada, and now of New York, is calling forth just at present a marked degree of attention. His fourth volume of verse, "The Book of the Native," is followed closely by a novel—his first we believe—"The Forge in the Forest"; and "A History of Canada" comes treading on the heels of the novel. In addition, this teacher, poet, novelist, and historian has within the

PROF. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

last few months attached himself (tho he is not only a Canadian but an ardent believer in Imperial Federation as well) to the staff of that very American paper, *The Illustrated American*, and added the title of editor to his already long list of titles.

It is as a poet, however, that Mr. Roberts makes his most serious bid for fame. His first volume was published in 1880, "Orion and other Poems," followed by "In Divers Tones," then by "Songs of the Common Day," in which the author seemed first to take himself seriously, and now by "The Book of the Native." *The Nation*, reviewing this latest work, says:

"We have more than once called attention to the fact that the Canadian provinces, after a long period of comparative literary barrenness, are now producing a younger group of poets who are forcing our rimers in the United States to look to their laurels. These Northern recruits show, it is true, a tendency to cross the line and to migrate hither; but their works precede them and prepare a welcome. Prof. C. G. D. Roberts's new volume, 'The Book of the Native,' goes far to vindicate the claims we have heretofore made for this author. There is in him a sense of artistic finish—'the perfection and precision of the instantaneous line,' in Ruskin's phrase—without which genius leaves its work still undone."

The same reviewer calls attention to "the concentrated passion and power" and "the cadence and commanding rhythm" of the following from the book under review:

BESIDE THE WINTER SEA.

As one who sleeps, and hears across his dream
The cry of battles ended long ago,
Inland I hear the calling of the sea.
I hear its hollow voices, tho between
My wind-worn dwelling and thy wave-worn strand
How many miles, how many mountains are!
And thou beside the winter sea alone
Art walking with thy cloak about thy face,
Bleak, bleak the tide, and evening coming on;
And gray the pale, pale light that wans thy face.
Solemnly breaks the long wave at thy feet;
And sullenly in patches clings the snow
Upon the low, red rocks worn round with years.
I see thine eyes, I see their grave desire,
Unsatisfied and lonely as the sea's;—
Yet how unlike the wintry sea's despair!
For could my feet but follow thine, my hands
But reach for thy warm hands beneath thy cloak,
What summer joy would lighten in thy face,
What sunshine warm thine eyes, and thy sad mouth
Break to a dewy rose, and laugh on mine.

The Chap-Book comments upon the religious tone of Mr. Roberts's work:

"Mr. Roberts has been best known heretofore as the first of the Canadian group of young poets, and one of the leaders in the movement toward natural piety, if one may use the phrase. His 'Songs of the Common Day' gave him place as an interpreter of the austere and sober in the world of visible beauty. He touched the fir woods, the farm scenes, the seasonable changes of the year, the aspects of earth in his own country, and heightened them with beauty. There was always a dignity and nobleness in his attitude of mind toward nature, and an innate reverence of tone in his utterance. Several of his sonnets, such as,

'In the wide awe and wisdom of the night,'

and

'O solitary of the austere sky,
Pale presence of the unextinguished star,'

together with one or two rare lyrics like his 'Epitaph for a Sailor Buried Ashore,' had already given him the indisputable and envied title to no uncertain fame; and now his last volume comes to enforce this title beyond parley.

"The 'Songs of the Common Day' showed a decided bent for simplicity of emotion and the revival of religious feeling; all its best verses trended in that direction. 'The Book of the Native' shows a matured mastery in the same artistic field. It is sure in technic, significant in aim, and potent in its quiet success."

Mr. T. G. Marquis, reviewing in *The Canadian Magazine* the poetical output of Mr. Roberts, speaks of the potent influence upon him of Wordsworth, as illustrated in the first three lines of the poem reprinted above. We quote:

"The note in these verses is too often borrowed. It would seem that the author, when reading poetry, was seized by the music of the poet, and found words of his own accompanying that music. He has lived much with Wordsworth, and many of the poems have a Wordsworthian tone and color and phrasing. Such diction as 'mendicants in summer,' 'soft incommunicable,' 'of incommunicable rime,' is so Wordsworthian that the poet should have recognized the imitative character of the work and rejected the words suggested by contact with the master. 'Beside the Winter Sea,' a piece of exquisite pathos, full and sweet, might be considered altogether great were it not that in the opening lines we hear too distinctly the voice of a dead master."

But, Mr. Marquis says, in extenuation, every great artist is an imitator, and no poet can afford to ignore his predecessors:

"He must, if he would do abiding work, accept what they have done, and find the voice with which he is to speak to his own time and the future. Roberts, we believe, has found that voice. He sits reverently at the feet of Wordsworth and Tennyson, but in many of his poems there is a note that is distinctly his own. We find that note in such a stanza as:

'Tell me how some sightless impulse
Working out a hidden plan,
Good for kin and clay for fellow
Wakes to find itself a man.'

Or in

'Laughed the running sap in every vein,
Laughed the running flurries of warm rain,
Laughed the life in every wandering root,
Laughed the tingling cells of bud and shoot.
God in all the concord of their mirth
Heard the adoration song of earth.'

Or again in

'Hark! the leaves their mirth averring,
Hark! the buds to blossom stirring;
Hark! the hushed, exultant haste
Of the wind and world conferring!

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'Hark! the sharp, insistent cry
Where the hawks patrol the sky!
Hark! the flapping as of banners,
Where the heron triumphs by.'

"The voice that we hear in these lines, taken almost at random, has been steadily growing in the author's seventeen years and more of earnest poetic work."

CHILDREN AND CLASSIC MYTHOLOGY.

MR. Hamilton W. Mabie, the accomplished critic, associate editor of *The Outlook*, has a very poor idea of most of the books written specifically for children. He believes in the classics, Homer, Herodotus, Plutarch, etc., for the child, and expresses his feelings on the subject as follows:

"There are a great many so-called children's books which are wholesome, entertaining, and educative in a high degree; but they possess these high qualities, not because they are children's books, but because they are genuine, veracious, vital, and human; because, in a word, they disclose, in their measure, the same qualities which make the literary masterpieces what they are. It is a peculiarity of such books that they are quite as interesting to mature as to young readers. Of the great mass of books written specifically for children it is not too much to say that it is a sin to put them in the hands of those who have no standards and are dependent upon the judgment and taste of their elders; a sin against the child's intelligence, growth, and character. Some of these books are innocuous save as wasters of time; many more are sentimental, untrue, and cheap; some are vulgar.

"The years which are given over to this artificially prepared reading-matter—for it is a profanation to call it literature—are precisely the years when the mind is being most deeply stirred; when the seeds of thought are dropping silently down into the secret and hidden places of the nature. They are the years which decide whether a man shall be creative or imitative; whether he shall be an artist or an artisan. For such a plastic and critical time nothing that can inspire, enrich, and liberate is too good; indeed, the very highest use to which the finest results of human living and doing and thinking and speaking can be put is to feed the mind of childhood in those memorable years when the spirit is finding itself and feeling the beauty of the world. . . .

"In these wonderful years of spiritual exploration and discovery the child ought to have access, not to cheap stories, artificially and mechanically manufactured to keep it out of mischief, but to the records of the childhood of the race; his true companion is this august but invisible playmate. That which fed the race in its childhood ought to feed each child born into its vast fellowship. The great story-book of mythology, with its splendid figures, its endless shifting of scene, its crowding incident, its heroism and poetry, ought to be open to every child; for mythology is the child's view of the world—a view which deals with obvious things often, but deals with them poetically and with a feeling for their less obvious relations. . . . The boys whose sole text-books were the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey,' and who learned, therefore, all their history and science in terms of the imagination, became the most original, creative, and variously gifted men who have yet appeared in history; they were drilled and disciplined, but they were also liberated and inspired. A modern writer has happily described Plutarch's 'Lives' as 'the pasture of great souls'; the place, that is, where such souls are nourished and fed."

Mr. Mabie does not confine his recommendations to the Greek and Roman mythology, but includes the stories of Thor, King Arthur, Parsifal, etc., and such writers as Shakespeare, Scott, Hawthorne, and Irving.

Testing Pictures by the Roentgen Rays.—A correspondent of the London *Electrical Review* tells how the authenticity of an old painting was recently decided by means of the X rays. He says: "In the possession of Herr Friedrich Burger, of Munich, is a fine old painting of the Saviour crowned with thorns, which has been generally ascribed to Albrecht Durer, tho some critics had expressed themselves as doubtful on this point. In 1893 the Grand Duke of Baden had discovered after a long and careful search the monogram of Durer, and determined the date 1521. As this discovery did not satisfy all the sceptics, the owner of the painting conceived the novel plan of submitting the painting to the action of the Roentgen rays. After many unsuccessful attempts, success was at last attained. The magical picture produced by the Roentgen rays excited the greatest interest and astonishment. The picture of the thorn-crowned Christ was exactly reproduced with correct light and shade, also the cross nimbus surrounding the head, and marked above with the initials A. and D. Moreover, a signature was discovered in late Gothic characters, and Durer's monogram with the date 1521 as had already been made out by the Grand Duke of Baden. The picture was painted on silk stretched on an oaken board 2 centimeters [⅘ inch] thick, covered with interlaced oak fibers, and these are all shown distinctly in the Roentgen image. This application of the Roentgen rays may prove of considerable value to picture-dealers and others in detecting fraudulent imitations of valuable paintings."

NOTES.

"TWO of the highest fees ever placed at the disposal of artists," says *The Westminster Gazette*, "are just now the subject of discussion and, perhaps, envy in musical circles. M. Paderewski has accepted a thousand guineas for one performance in Queen's Hall during the season, and Madame Adelina Patti has been offered the same sum, but has not yet acquiesced, to sing three songs at a concert to be given some time in the summer. This is in addition to the two performances for which the *prima donna* is already announced."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, in a paper on Washington, read recently before the Colonial Dames, unearthed some lines written by the youthful George, before coming of age, and addressed to a Miss Alexander. The lines were as follows:

"From your bright sparkling Eyes I was undone;
Rays, you have, more transparent than the sun,
Amidst its glory in the rising Day
None can you equal in your bright array;
Ah, wo is me! I love, but must conceal
What long I've wished, but dared not to reveal,
Altho Love's Paines severely do I feel.
Even Xerxes was not freed from Cupid's dart,
And all the greatest heroes felt his smart."

PROFESSOR SKEAT as a poet is a new revelation. Here is the way, according to the London *Daily News*, in which he addressed Dr. Murray on the occasion of the latter's beginning the letter H in the big dictionary that he is guiding on its ponderous way:

"I'm glad that you've done—so I hear you say—
With words that begin with D,
And have left H. B. to be Glad and Gay
With the glory that waits on G;
And you laugh Ha! Ha! defying fate,
As you tackle the terrible aspirate,
The H that appals the Cockney crew,
Lancashire, Essex, and Shropshire too.
For they can not abide the Hunter's Horn,
And hold e'en Heavenly Hosts in scorn;
And I fear there are some that can scarcely say
Why you didn't give *Hat* when you worked at A,
Whose utterance leaves some doubt between
The human Hair and an Air serene,
The Harrow that creeps and the Arrow that flies,
The Heels where chilblains are wont to rise
And the nice fat Eels that are baked in pies!
We all rejoice on this New Year's Day
To hear you are fairly upon your way
To Honor and Happiness, Hope and Health—
I would you were nearer to Worldly Wealth."

SPEAKING of the recent operatic failures in America, Diego de Vivo says in *The Sun* that they were not due, as charged by some, to the very high salaries paid to artists, tho he admits that these are altogether too high. He diagnoses the trouble as follows:

"As soon as Melba began to disappoint the public with her various indispositions Grau's great troubles commenced. These disappointments, of course, lessened the gross receipts of the performances. After a while, in the middle of the season, Melba, by the advice of her doctor, retired from the company and departed for Paris, promising to come back after a few weeks of rest; but she did not return. The absence of Melba from the company compelled Grau to deviate from his program. Soon after came the illness of Mme. Eames and her retirement from the company, which was the final blow to the financial success of the season. These most unfortunate happenings left poor Grau to carry out his program for the rest of the season with Calvé as the only star left out of the three; hence his program had to be entirely changed, the public was disappointed and demoralized, and the receipts diminished. But notwithstanding the above most adverse and unfortunate events the New York season was carried through with a profit of about $40,000. With this amount, according to the published statement of the firm's affairs, they paid the debt of $15,000 to the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House and the promissory notes due to William Steinway for the money advanced for the preliminary expenses of the season, besides other small debts. It was the tour in the Western cities and Boston that brought about the deficit of $26,000 in the guaranty fund of $31,000 raised by Grau."

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SCIENCE.

ATTACKING SAFES WITH ELECTRICITY.

THE article in *The Electrical Review* of March 17, reproduced in our columns, showing how a burglar with a slight knowledge of science could melt a hole electrically in the strongest safe with a piece of carbon and a current from the nearest electric-light wire, has met with some incredulity among the technical press, and has been ridiculed as describing an impossible operation or as postulating a combination of skill and favorable conditions that would almost never occur. But Mr. C. E. Kammeyer, the author of the article, returns to the attack well fortified with authorities. In the issue of *The Review* for May 12, he says:

"Ever since the writer's article appeared in *The Electrical Review*, a number of 'expert opinions' have appeared in so-called technical journals, ridiculing, in effect, the idea that the modern burglar can, with comparatively little trouble and a minimum of paraphernalia, bore a hole through iron or steel walls *in a few minutes*. In none of these views or opinions did the authors claim that the thing is theoretically impossible but they all tried to show, by figures, that the amount of current necessary would make it practically unfeasible for the burglar to accomplish in as many minutes what ordinarily would require that many hours, as admitted by even the safe manufacturers themselves. While it is admitted that to obtain the requisite amount of electrical energy from direct or alternating-current circuits might, in smaller cities at least, involve more trouble and carry with it more danger of detection than the cracksman would care to risk, it certainly will not be denied by competent engineers that a set of storage-batteries could easily be shipped to and set up in a convenient place, near a bank or business place, without exciting more suspicion than the arrival of a large sample trunk or a couple of carpenter's tool-chests."

Mr. Kammeyer now quotes a letter from I. K. Pumpelly, the electrical engineer, in which Mr. Pumpelly says:

"I had an opportunity of witnessing a practical demonstration of the act right here in Chicago. The act was performed with comparative ease, very rapidly, and with rather a crude arrangement of apparatus. Upon invitation to select the particular safe to be attacked, I selected one of the round, globe-like affairs that look and feel like a solid ball of steel, and, as I afterward found, was a steel casting, with a one and one-half-inch shell. One of the company's employees was asked to burn a hole through this shell.

"A spot on top of the globe was hastily cleaned with a bit of sandpaper; a flexible wire cable, equal to probably No. 0 wire, had its flattened end placed on the cleaned spot and held in place by a convenient chunk of iron, heavy enough to keep the cable in place. A piece of carbon rod, one and one-quarter inches in diameter, was next tied to a pine stick about two feet long, the stick serving as a handle to the electrode, to which another wire cable was clamped or tied. The two cables were easily connected to the positive and negative sides of the incandescent-light service, through a resistance which reduced the pressure to 40 volts, and allowed 150 amperes, approximately, to pass, as was afterward ascertained. A sheet-iron box, lined with asbestos, was placed against the side of the safe and the carbon rod passed through a hole in the box. This box, about eight by twelve inches and six inches deep, served as a screen to the eyes and face of the operator. I stood close to the safe, watch in hand, to time the operation, and the word being given, the 'burglar' pushed the carbon rod on to the surface of the steel. Of course, there was a bright light the instant the carbon touched the metal, but the asbestos box so shielded its intensity that no discomfort was felt by me or the operator. In one minute and eight seconds the carbon had been pushed through the steel, which seemed to yield like wax, and a hole one and one-half inches in diameter gave ample facility to get at the contents of the safe."

The electrical superintendent of the Gates Iron Works, Chicago, Mr. Frank Hoffman, also agrees with Mr. Kammeyer. He says:

"In my position as electrical superintendent of the Gates Iron Works, of this city, I have used during the past year, and still continue to use, an electric current and carbon for the purpose of burning off projections on steel castings. The method I employ is of the simplest construction. The articles published combating the use of electricity for burning holes in steel safes and vaults are, to one that is practically familiar with the subject, amusing.

"From my experience I know that it is feasible to attack any steel vault or safe and burn a hole through it in a short time.

"By the use of an inexpensive storage-battery, weighing not to exceed a bank burglar's ordinary kit, the contents of any safe or vault can be obtained in a very limited space of time. Electricity obtained from electric lighting, trolley or other electric system can, of course, be used, but it is my opinion that the storage-battery means of attack will be the burglar's choice."

Whether the burglars will take advantage of all this information remains to be seen, but, even if they do, readers of the first article on the subject will recollect that an alarm has been invented for the express purpose of foiling them, so that we are still in no danger of an attack all along the line.

GESTURE AS INDICATING THE NATURE OF DISEASE.

THE gestures or other characteristic movements of the limbs made by persons suffering from disease are, we are told by *The National Board of Health Magazine*, very valuable as aids to the physician in finding out the nature of the disease. Says the writer:

"When you ask a patient to locate his pain, he does so by a movement of one or both his hands. The gesture, however, not only indicates its seat, but describes its character and distribution. This is an all-important point. If the pain is widely distributed over the whole chest, the patient locates it with a circular rubbing motion of the palm of the hand, indicating the diffused soreness.

"The pain of a serous inflammation, on the other hand, is described by first drawing the hand away from the body and then, with the fingers close together or with the index-finger extended and the others flexed, cautiously approaching the seat of the inflammation.

"In appendicitis the patient does not touch the skin at all when asked to locate the pain. He simply holds the palm of his hand over the diseased area.

"With very violent abdominal pains which are not inflammatory, the patient slaps himself vigorously across the abdomen on being asked to indicate the location of his trouble.

"If a child refers a persistent pain to the stomach, and there is no tenderness on pressure, disease of the spine is indicated.

"In hip-joint disease the pain will be referred to a point inside the knee.

"With terrific diffused pain in the leg not due to an inflammation, the patient grasps the leg firmly. If it is a darting or lancinating pain he will indicate it with one finger.

"In the pain caused by the descent of renal calculi and gall-stones, he follows their course with the top of the thumb or index-finger.

"The pain of hepatic neuralgia or 'shingles' is indicated with the thumb or finger.

"In joint pains the patient approaches the seat of trouble very cautiously, with the hand spread flat.

"The degenerative pain of locomotor ataxia is described by grasping the affected area firmly, indicating a band-like pain. Or, if the pain is sharp and lightning-like in the leg, the pain gesture is perfectly descriptive, an energetic downward motion, at the same time twisting the hand as tho manipulating a cork-screw.

"A patient will indicate the seat of a severe syphilitic headache by hammering with the tips of his fingers.

"A patient complained of a severe headache. 'In what part of

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the head is it?' he was asked. 'The vertex,' he replied. On being asked to indicate the exact spot, he placed his finger on the parietal eminence. This he did three times in succession, tho claiming to feel the pain exactly on the top. Upon examining the mouth a defective tooth was found. As soon as it was removed the pain disappeared."

HOW THE FIRST WORDS WERE FORMED.

AN interesting article on that much-discussed subject, the origin of speech, is contributed by M. Adrian Zimmermans to the *Review Scientifique* (Paris, May 8). The writer adopts in general the theory that all words arose in the beginning from imitation of natural sounds. He says:

"Our vocables are composed of two parts, intimately connected, but we have been accustomed to regard them as separated. Now of these two elements, one is of an intellectual, the other of a vocal and auditive kind; where must we place their origin? What is their genesis, how did they take form and become objects of mental activity?

"Observation shows us that whenever something occurs in the existence of beings to change their habitual or present condition, a sound reveals this change to our ears and attracts our attention. The *sound* is the atmospheric impression of an act, which itself is incorporated energy and movement; it is its particular vibration communicated to the ear and presenting the sonorous object to the recognition and the control of the other organs of perception. The *sense* is the information about the nature of the event received by our mind, corresponding to that heard by the ear. This acoustic notion is completed by the evidence of the other senses, which have been attracted by the perception of the noise. In fact, every event that takes place in our organism, with or without our voluntary action, manifests itself by a significatory sound. It is the same on different scales for the animal and for inert nature.

"The sound being the noise of an incorporated event, it is natural that our mind should associate it with the agent or the organ by means of which it takes place, with the resulting state, and with its abstract mental form.

"Thus we recognize some of our own physical sounds in [many] words [such as 'sneeze,' 'drink,' 'spit,' 'breathe,' 'cough,' etc.].

"The animal has in common with man the noises of respiration and those of the digestive passages. We find him and some of his cries in such words as 'bark,' 'waul,' 'croak,' 'chirp,' etc.

"The sounds of the elements and of inert nature are reproduced in 'breeze,' 'tempest,' 'snap,' 'crack,' 'crash,' 'ring,' 'burst,' 'boom,' etc. We recognize the work of our own minds, in this kind of words, and in their adaptations. . . .

"The noises of physical function are not the sole source of sound. With men and animals and in inert nature vital action is set in motion, maintained, and finally extinguished by exterior causes; it is produced only under their influence, and hence there is an intimate relation between what we are and the medium in which we live. The innate feeling of the effects that exterior agents can produce on our existence brings it about that when they come in contact with our senses, there takes place in us a movement of pleasure or grief, of attraction or aversion, of astonishment or conviction, of curiosity, doubt or certainty, of consent or denial. The animal undergoes these feelings in a degree proportional to his sensibility; . . . inert nature has only passive and mechanical reactions without feeling."

We have no space to follow in detail the development of M. Zimmermanns's argument, interesting as it is, and shall content ourselves with giving the *résumé* that he presents at the end of his article, which runs as follows:

"Words and language are of spontaneous and logical formation. They proceed from man's intelligence, from the feeling that he has of the utility of sound as an acoustic and intellectual sign, from the need of preserving for the race the conquests of his mind and the acquisitions of his soul.

"He formed words first by imitation.

"By using metaphor he attributed existing imitative words to unnamed objects after having recognized that they could give forth the sound of which the word consisted. Allegory, fable, etc., arose thus, and also the beginnings of science.

"By synecdoche, he transformed both imitative and metaphorical words into general terms and by metonymy into abstract names.

"Thanks to metaphor he could give a name to the objects of real nature or of his own thoughts, without having heard a sound, and name them according to one of their qualities capable of producing the sound of an existing imitative word.

"Imitative words are alike in all languages, because natural sounds are everywhere alike. . . .

"Metaphoric words are alike when different objects have been named from the same imitative sound. . . .

"Every word contains an imitation either primary or derived. Imitation is verbal in essence. . . . 'In the beginning was the Verb,'* says St. John—the Verb by whom all was created. This Verb was the manifestation of the creative spirit of God."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN MACHINERY IN ENGLAND.

THE recent increase of exportation of American machinery, and especially machine-tools, to England, has already been commented on in these columns. The editor of *The American Machinist* (New York, May 20), writing to that paper from England, gives some interesting facts regarding this use of American tools abroad. About the introduction of our devices and methods he says:

"Years ago Hiram Maxim equipped a shop here with American tools and insisted upon their being used by the English workmen and in the proper way. After a time, owing to some labor difficulty, these men were scattered throughout the kingdom, and it was found that they were continually lamenting the fact that they no longer had the 'Yankee tools' to work with. They had learned to like them and were free to say that they could do more work with them and do it easier. Thus much missionary work was done, and most of those whose business gives them opportunity for observation say that our tools do win favor when once introduced. One man, a dealer in American tools, told me a typical English machine-shop proprietor used to come into his place, look over the tools in the show-room, shake his head, say he didn't think they would do for his work, and go out. But finally, one day, he said he had a mind to try one of those Yankee lathes. He did so, and then tried others, and has since bought a great many of them and other tools as well, evidently for no other reason than because they gave satisfaction in use."

Of the business of a London firm that deals exclusively in American machines and small tools, the writer says that during a recent period of six months their sales amounted, in their London and Birmingham branches, to $625,000, and it has been found advisable to increase their capital stock to $250,000 in order to increase their facilities. He says that a member of the firm informs him that their business would still have shown a satisfactory improvement even had there been no demand from the bicycle factories, because other manufacturers are all the while more generally coming to appreciate American tools. An instance of this spread of reputation and of orders resulting from it is found in the case of the justly famous Tangye establishment into which quite a lot of American tools has recently gone, and one Birmingham builder of machine-tools recently placed quite a considerable order for American tools for use in his own shop. The writer was specially surprised at the number of American micrometer calipers sold in London. He says:

"They go mainly into the hands of English workmen in the bicycle and other factories, and are found to exert here the same educating and refining influence which is a well-recognized result of their general use in our own shops. There are no others than American micrometers, and upon inquiring why they were not made here I was informed that it was simply because it was

* Latin *verbum*. Our translation reads "The Word."

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clearly recognized that so much good and highly refined work could not well be supplied at a competing price."

The writer is of the opinion that a recent rise of wages among English workmen is directly traceable to their use of American tools. He warns us, however, that many business men are of the opinion that the exportation of tools to England will not remain permanently large, particularly because of the difference of business methods here and there. We change prices freely with altered conditions of manufacture, etc.; while they prefer a steady price no matter how cost of materials and wages may vary.

ELECTRICITY AS AN AID TO THE NATURALIST.

WE are told by M. Flamel in *La Nature* (Paris, May 22) how, by the aid of a small portable incandescent lamp, the amateur naturalist who wishes to add nocturnal insects to his collection can do so with ease and success. Says M. Flamel:

"Over there, under the old apple-trees, is the old pond with its croaking frogs, surrounded with bushes and moss. What a noise, what a crowd, what turbulence there is in this aquatic world! The insects swarm there, the tadpoles dart about, all the inhabitants are full of joy. . . . So we see enthusiastic amateurs take up their posts on the banks and try to secure specimens. The hunt is not always very successful, for the natives of the pond are shy. And nevertheless it is so easy to get all the specimens we want. How!

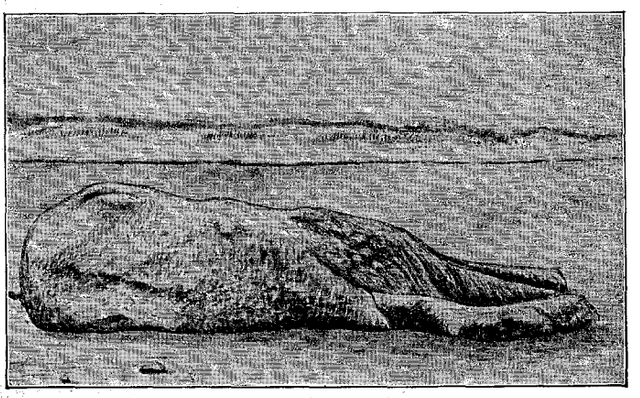
"Do you not know how insects and fish are attracted by a brilliant light? Do not poachers often fish thus in illuminated water? In our country this kind of fishing has been prohibited, and with justice, for it would soon exhaust our fish preserves. But in pools, even in certain fish-ponds, with the permission of the proprietor, we may light our lantern and go hunting for insects and larvæ with good results. . . . M. Paul Nöel, director of the Agricultural Entomological Laboratory, has made known the method recently, and has recommended it. Take an incandescent lamp of three or four candle-power and place on the bank of the pond a small storage-battery like those used for electric bicycle-lamps. Connect it to the lamp by wires of sufficient length. The lamp, which is too light to sink into the water, is fixed to a semicircle of iron, and below the semicircle and the lamp is placed a large net having an opening 80 centimeters [32 inches] across, and similar to those used for snaring birds. The net is made of coarse packthread and provided with a string. The whole, lamp and all, is lowered very slowly into the pond. The lamp is lighted; insects, fish, lizards, frogs, tadpoles, larvæ of every kind rush up to it in great numbers. The string is now pulled, closing up the net, and by a single movement several pounds of victims are captured, especially if there are fish in the pond.

"A small Geissler tube excited by an induction-coil can be used in the same manner."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Way of Crossing a Stream.—"A novel engineering work has just been commenced at Rouen, France," says *Electricity*. "It is called a 'pont transbordeur,' and serves all the purposes of a bridge while not interfering with the free passage of ships, even of those with masts 150 feet high. Two diminutive Eiffel towers are to be erected, one on each bank of the Seine, three quarters of a mile below the lowest existing bridge at Rouen, and a narrow iron bridge will be suspended by chain cables between their heads. It is to be not less than 160 feet from the level of the quays, but it is not intended either for carriages or for foot passengers. Several lines of rail are to be carried along it, and on these a skeleton carriage or platform on wheels will run. This will be dragged from side to side of the river by steel ropes passing over a driving-wheel, to be worked by steam or electricity from one of the banks. To the skeleton platform will be hung, by steel hawsers, at the level of the quays, or 160 feet below the bridge, the transbordeur—a slung carriage—within which passengers and vehicles will be transported from one bank to the other. This carriage is to be 40 feet in width by 33 feet in length. The electric tramways running on the quays on both sides of the river are to make a connection at this point, and the transbordeur will be fitted to carry the tram-cars so that passengers by them will cross the river without changing their seats."

THE "FLORIDA MONSTER."

THIS title was generally given by the press to what appeared to be the body of a great sea animal, thrown on the beach twelve miles south of St. Augustine, Fla., on December 5, 1896. The true story of the event is told for the first time by Prof. A. E. Verrill, of Yale, in *The American Naturalist* (April), altho



THE FLORIDA MONSTER, SIDE VIEW, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

all sorts of "yarns" have been spun by the press regarding it. The monster is quite interesting and mysterious enough as it is, without the aid of fiction, as will be seen from the parts of Professor Verrill's article that we quote below. He says of the "monster":

"When it first came ashore it was much mutilated at one end, and had evidently been dead some time, and was apparently in an advanced state of decomposition. Contrary to expectation, it has resisted further decay, and still remains, after more than three months, nearly in the same state as at first. It was first brought to my notice by Dr. De Witt Webb, who has devoted a great amount of time and labor to its investigation and preservation. Through him I have received a dozen different photographic views of it, taken at different times, and showing it both in its original state and when it had been moved and partly turned over. Quite recently he has sent me several large masses of the thick and firm integument, of which the mass is mainly composed. By his efforts it has recently (with much labor) been moved several miles nearer to St. Augustine, to the terminus of a railroad, and protected from the drifting sand. It is likely to keep some months longer without much change, and to be visited by large numbers of people. The figures now given are copied from photographs made two days after it came ashore. At that time the sand had collected around it to the depth of about eighteen inches.

"Its length is 21 feet; breadth about 7 feet; height about 4½ feet, when the sand was removed. Its weight was estimated at about 7 tons."

The first impression created by the appearance of the body was that it was the remains of a huge octopus, and it was generally described as such, both in the daily press and in advance notes in scientific journals. But, says Professor Verrill:

"As soon as specimens of the tissues were sent to me, even a hasty examination was sufficient to show that this view was not correct, for, instead of being composed of hardened muscular fibers, as had been supposed, the thick masses of tissue were found to consist almost wholly of a hard, elastic complex of connective-tissue fibers of large size. The masses sent vary from four to ten inches in thickness. They are white, and so tough that it is hard to cut them, even with a razor, and yet they are somewhat flexible and elastic. The fibers are much interlaced in all directions, and are of all sizes up to the size of coarse twine

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and small cords. The larger fibers unite to form bundles extending from the inner surface radially. According to Dr. Webb, who opened the mass, these cords were attached in large numbers to a central saccular organ, which occupied a large part of the interior of the thicker part of the specimen. This might, perhaps, represent the spermaceti case. Naturally most of the interior parts had decomposed long before it was opened, so that we lack details of the interior structure. Externally there is but little trace of cuticle. The surface is close-grained and somewhat rough, with occasional gray patches of what may be remnants of the outer skin, much altered by decay. The thick masses contain a slight amount of oil, and smell like rancid whale oil, but they sink quickly in water, owing to their great density. No muscular tissue was present in any of the masses sent, nor were there any spaces from which such tissues might have disappeared by decay.

"It is evident that such a dense and thick covering of fibrous connective tissue could not have come from any mobile part of any animal, but must have served for passive resistance to great pressure or concussion.

"The structure of this integument is more like that of the upper part of the head of a sperm whale than any other known to me, and as the obvious use is the same, it is most probable that the whole mass represents the upper part of the head of such a whale, detached from the skull and jaw. It is evident, however, from the figures, that the shape is decidedly unlike that of the head of an ordinary sperm whale, for the latter is oblong, truncated, and narrow in front, 'like the prow of a vessel,' with an angle at the upper front end, near which the single blow-hole is situated. No blow-hole has been discovered in the mass cast ashore."

Of the wonderful toughness of the mass Professor Verrill says

"All the pulling and hauling and turning of it partly over, by the aid of six horses and strong tackle, have not served to change its shape materially, or rather its elasticity serves to restore it to its former shape. Its toughness and elasticity remind one of the properties of thick vulcanized rubber."

The professor's conclusion is:

"It is possible to imagine a sperm whale with an abnormally enlarged nose, due to disease or extreme old age, which, if detached, might resemble this mass externally at least. It seems hardly probable that another allied whale, with a big nose, remains to be discovered. Notwithstanding these difficulties, my present opinion, that it came from the head of a creature like a sperm whale in structure, is the only one that seems plausible from the facts now ascertained."

Lighting by Vacuum-Tubes.—Those who visited the electrical show a year ago will remember the remarkable exhibition of illuminated vacuum-tubes given by D. McFarlan Moore. This "artificial daylight" has not been greatly in evidence recently, but the following item from *The Electrical World* shows that the inventor still hopes to make of it a commercial success: "On Thursday evening, May 27, the Moore Electrical Company gave an exhibition at its laboratory in Newark, N. J., of the results obtained by Mr. D. McFarlan Moore in vacuum-tube lighting. It will be remembered that about a year ago Mr. Moore gave an exhibition of lighting by these tubes before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and also that he showed his system at the Electrical Exposition held in this city in May, 1896. At the demonstration in Newark the light was steadier and more intense than at the former demonstration. A booth of white fabric had been erected inside the building, and this was illuminated by fourteen large tubes suspended about the edges of the ceiling and down the center. In addition to these were several advertising signs constructed of vacuum-tubes, which were exhibited as the first commercial utilization of this new illuminant. Mr. Moore stated that the demonstration was not intended to be scientific in its nature, but only popular, and performed a number of well-known Geissler-tube experiments for the entertainment of his audience. No facts or figures were given out as to the operative efficiency of the system and its consumption of power. The light in the room was sufficient to read by, tho by no means strong. The vacuum-interrupter, which has been a feature of Mr. Moore's apparatus, has been discarded for an instrument he calls a 'rotator,' which he claims is capable of giving a greater frequency of interruption."

Distribution of the Stars in Clusters.—"Prof. Edward C. Pickering writes from Harvard College Observatory to *Popular Astronomy* (May) of some recent investigations that show that in the vicinity of a star-cluster the stars are more thinly distributed than the average. He says:

"Professor Bailey has recently made a count of the stars in the vicinity of several clusters. An enlargement was made of a photograph of the Pleiades taken with the Bruce telescope and having an exposure of six hours. A region 2 degrees square, with Alcyone in the center, was divided into 144 smaller squares, each 10 seconds on a side. The stars in each of these squares were then counted. The total number thus found was 3,972, an average of 28 in each square. The 42 squares including the brighter stars in the group contain 1,012 stars, an average of 24 per square. It therefore appears that the total number of stars in the region of the Pleiades is actually less than that in adjacent portions of the sky, of equal area, and it is much less than the corresponding number in many parts of the Milky Way. The Pleiades must, therefore, be regarded, first as a group consisting of comparatively bright stars, secondly, if we omit the bright stars, the number of faint stars will be much less than in the adjacent portions of the sky. This absorption of the faint stars is probably due to the nebulosity surrounding this group. A similar absence of faint stars is noticeable near other diffused nebulæ. . . . This condition would be explained if we assume that stars have not yet been formed by the condensation of this portion of the nebula, or that the latter is less distant and slightly opaque."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE Paris correspondent of *The Medical Record* tells us that in France "ideas regarding the treatment of fevers have undergone a change during the last few years. For instance, considering fever as a symptom rather than as a disease, even in certain specific fevers, French practitioners respect it, as they say. That is, they regard it as a kind of pathological compensation, an effort of nature to throw off morbid process, and hence to be looked upon as benign, and if not actually encouraged at least left to itself. But it should not be treated actively."

"SINCE many flowers do not contain the whole of their odoriferous principles ready formed, but secrete them gradually so long as the vital action continues," it has been suggested in France, according to *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "that by prolonging the life of the blooms for a further period than is possible by the process of enfleurage with fats, as at present carried out, a better yield and more satisfactory results would be obtained." For this the use of water is suggested. "The flowers are immersed in that fluid, and as soon as it becomes saturated with the odor it is replaced with fresh. The aqueous solutions are then extracted with ether, upon the evaporation of which the odorous bodies are left in a pure state. Simple water might with advantage be supplemented by a saline solution of the same osmotic power as the juices of the plant." Experiments have been tried with a number of flowers, with good results, particularly in the case of lily of the valley.

DR. WEILL, a French physician, believes that whooping-cough is contagious only before the patient begins to whoop. "On various occasions," says *The British Medical Journal*, "he permitted nearly one hundred young children, who had not previously suffered from whooping-cough, to be associated in the same ward for twenty days or more with children suffering from the disease during the stage of whooping. In only one case was the disease contracted, and in this instance the patient from whom the infection was derived was in the very earliest period of the whooping stage. In three small epidemics Weill was able to satisfy himself that infection was contracted from children who had not yet begun to whoop. He concludes that infection ceases very soon after the characteristic whoops commence, and that therefore in a family it is not the patient who is already whooping, but his brothers and sisters who have not previously had whooping-cough, who ought to be isolated."

"THE Chinese Government," says *The Railway Age*, Chicago, May 21, "is slowly but surely pushing forward the railway from Tientsin to Peking, and it is expected that in June the traveler or other 'foreign devil' will be able to go by rail from the seashore to the gates of the mysterious capital. This will add about 90 miles to the 124 miles of the road from Tientsin to the Kaiping coal-mines, which now constitutes the railway system of China. The spell of prejudice has been broken and several other railway enterprises are now on foot. The chief of these, a great trunk line from Peking southwesterly to Hankow on the coast, a distance of some 1,400 miles, has already been started, with a small government subsidy, but its rapid construction is not to be expected. A short road from Shanghai to Woosung is also in progress. It may be well, however, to anticipate many inquiries by assuring our readers that there is not at present, nor is there likely to be for a long time to come, any demand for American railway men in China."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PECULIAR TEACHINGS OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

WITH possibly the sole exception of the Abyssinian, the Armenian is the oldest national Christian church on the globe. Belonging to the monophysitical branch of the Oriental Church, it has since the Synod of Chalcedony, 451 A.D., where this doctrine was condemned, developed peculiar teachings and tenets. These have never been formulated officially; but about half a century ago the Patriarch Matteos, of Constantinople, prepared a Confession which is generally accepted as a fair and popular exposition of Armenian peculiarities of faith, especially in contrast to Protestantism. Chiefly from this source, Pastor P. Meisel has prepared for the *Allgemeine Missions-Zeitschrift* an excellent summary of Armenian doctrine, of which we here give an outline sketch:

Like all Greek Christians, the Armenians' belief is that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father and not from the Son. The work of salvation by Christ consisted essentially in this, that He atoned for all original sin. With a certain emphasis, Mary is adored as the mother of God. Like all Catholics, the Armenians believe in seven sacraments. Baptism takes place by immersing three times. In connection with baptism, confirmation takes place, which consists in anointing the forehead, heart, and back with myronic ointment as a sign of the Holy Ghost. Extreme unction takes place also in connection with baptism, and is regarded as a preventive against all kinds of actual sin. In this case the eyes, ears, mouth, and hands are anointed. This extreme unction takes place at so early a stage because the people are widely scattered and it is often impossible to procure the services of a priest in the last hour. Only for the priests is extreme unction applied also *after* death. In addition, the baptized Christian at once receives the Lord's Supper. This sacrament, like the Mass of the Roman Catholic Church, is regarded as a bloodless repetition of the atoning death of Christ. The strictest doctrine of transubstantiation is taught. In one respect this service differs from that of Western Catholicism, namely in this, that both elements are given to the laity, the unleavened bread dipped in unmixed wine. Repentance is regarded as a cure for actual sins. Marriage is a cure against carnal lusts. This tie can not be dissolved, altho husband and wife can separate, the former entering a cloister as a monk. The priests hold high rank, being regarded as the mediums through which the grace of God is brought down, as angels of the Almighty who sit in Christ's stead on the judgment seat.

The means and ways of sanctification are the Ten Commandments and the ten chief virtues, such as faith, hope, courage, justice, wisdom, chastity. Special emphasis is also laid on so-called evangelical councils, such as praying, fasting, and monkish vows. The regular fast-days fill out the half of the entire year. On these days the Armenians must abstain from *all* meats, even from fish. They are very proud of their strict observance of the fasts.

While Christ has atoned for original sins, the forgiveness for actual sins and justification before God can be secured only through contrition, repentance, and good works. Auricular confession is practised. Pilgrimages, as well as the establishment of churches, are regarded as especially meritorious.

The chief mediums for access to God and the chief intercessors are the saints, at the head of whom stands Mary. The number of saints' days is more than one hundred and fifty. Relics exist in great abundance. The most esteemed of these is the hand of the Holy Gregorius, in charge of the Catholics. Intimately connected with the adoration of the saints is that of their images and pictures. It is taught that these are but aids to memory, but popularly they are regarded as great spiritual helps.

The Armenian Church does not accept the doctrine of purgatory. They, however, teach that those who die in mortal sin, with repentance, can be aided before the last judgment by their relations and friends yet on the earth. The prayers of these and the masses of the priests in connection with the intercession of the saints can effect a purification even after death. This, too, is the purpose of the sacrificing of a lamb, which is slain for the benefit of such a person and is then distributed to the poor to be eaten.

The holy oil, myronic ointment, is used more profusely in the Armenian Church than in any other. It can be prepared lawfully only by the Catholicos at Etchmiadzin, the real ecclesiastical headquarters of the Armenian Church, and by the Archbishop of Jerusalem, and be sold by them alone, constituting for them their chief source of income. Services are held every day by the Armenians, but a sermon is rarely heard. On the other hand, large sections of the old Armenian translation of the Scriptures are read in every service, accompanied with a great deal of incense, bending of knees, ringing of bells, etc. An Armenian service is full of variety and changes. The church year differs from that of Western Christianity, Christmas falling on the 6th of January.

In the Armenian hierarchy there are various orders, ascending as follows: 1, doorkeeper; 2, reader; 3, exorcist; 4, candlebearer; 5, deacons; 6, archdeacons; 7, priests. To the latter belong also the bishops and archbishops, two of the latter, the one at Constantinople and the one at Jerusalem, being metropolitan. The head of the church is the Catholicos. The lower clergy and the priests proper *must* marry. The higher orders are not allowed to take wives. If a priest becomes a widower, he usually enters a cloister as a monk. There are a great many cloisters of various orders and kinds. The monks adhere to the old rules of St. Basilius.

THAT CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.

THE probabilities are that no Roman Catholic chapel will be erected on government grounds at West Point after all (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 23). It will be remembered that a permit to erect such a building was granted by Secretary Lamont, near the close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration. This action aroused considerable controversy, and in order to arrive at a settlement of the matter the new Secretary of War, Mr. Alger, referred the case to Attorney-General McKenna for an opinion. The latter has announced his decision, holding that the Secretary of War has no right to permit the erection of a building for sectarian purposes at West Point. In his opinion on the subject the Attorney-General says:

"It is proposed that the church will be the property of the Government. The reverend gentleman who makes the offer says: 'If this permission be granted, I propose to build a neat stone chapel, to cost about $20,000, the money to be provided by me, and the plans of the building to be submitted to the superintendent of the Military Academy for his approval or modification. On its completion, the chapel will be handed over to the United States Government for use in perpetuity of the Roman Catholics who may reside at West Point.' This condition can not be complied with. It is very clear that the Secretary of War has no power to accept a donation of property for the Government, certainly not to accept it with the limitation proposed—its use in perpetuity to Roman Catholics. The license should therefore be revoked and the petitioner remitted to Congress."

Speaking of this decision in an editorial note, *The Independent* says:

"The Catholic papers show disappointment over Attorney-General McKenna's opinion that the permit for a Catholic chapel at West Point is illegal, and a few are disposed to blame him. The question as he states it is a very simple one. There is no statute authorizing the Secretary of War to grant any but revocable permits, such as those for sutlers' sheds. The plans in this case were for a large stone chapel, which individuals proposed to erect and pay for and turn over to the United States 'for use in perpetuity of the Roman Catholics who may reside at West Point.' Congress, which has supreme control over government property, has given authority to no one for such a grant. What was proposed at West Point was in the nature of an appropriation of government land. It is a legal question pure and simple, and as such the Attorney-General decided it. The application should have been made to Congress, not to a department officer. Congress can doubtless appropriate government land for such a pur-

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pose, tho we have no idea that it would. It is more likely to take a broader view and forbid such permits. The point made by *The Catholic Standard* that the decision amounts to a violation of the constitutional mandate that there shall be 'no interference with the free exercise of religion,' is strained. The refusal of special denominational privileges can not be so interpreted. The Cathlic religion has been freely exercised at West Point in a house open to all sects. No right is infringed by the revocation of the revocable license. *The Catholic Mirror*, of Baltimore, takes a juster and broader review of the opinion. It says that Mr. McKenna could not have decided otherwise under the law. He has long been accustomed as a judge to look at legal questions in a legal light, and it is to his credit as a jurist that he did not allow his preferences as a Catholic to enter into his duty as Attorney-General."

The Christian Intelligencer refers to the question at issue as follows:

"The secular press has commented none too intelligently or charitably on the action of the Secretaries of War in according to the Roman Catholics a site for a church at West Point, and the decision of the Attorney-General that the grant is without authority. The true state of the case is well presented by our Washington correspondent. He says: 'Altho the question at issue was strictly one of law, it is fortunate that the Attorney-General who gave the opinion is a Roman Catholic. That opinion has already been the cause of some harsh expressions on the part of thoughtless Catholics, but had the Attorney-General been a Protestant it might have been made the basis of a bitter denominational controversy that might have done much harm without any possibility of doing good."

INFLUENCE OF THE PSALMS IN HUMAN HISTORY.

THE remarkable influence of the Book of Psalms on the history and literature of all ages of the Christian era is presented with unusual force and eloquence in an article in *The Quarterly Review* (April). How much the course of events has been changed through the inspiration of great leaders and teachers by the religious principles of the Psalms, and to what extent literature has reflected the impression made on poets and men of letters by the sublime truths expressed therein, is shown by a number of illustrations which indicate the abundance of material for further studies in the same field.

Fathers of the early church, like Augustine, Benedict, and Ambrose, apostles of British Christianity such as Edward, Columba, and Wilfrid, medieval saints like Francis of Assisi and Bernard, are some of those whose lives were molded by the teachings of the Psalms, so as to make of them an influence for all succeeding generations. In the infancy of Christianity, we are told, the little companies of obscure craftsmen and slaves who met secretly by night fortified their faith by singing Psalms, such as the seventy-third for the morning and the one hundred and forty-first for evening worship. In later years a Psalm was the war-cry of the Knights-Templar, a verse from a Psalm was the battle-cry of John Sobieski, another was the watchword of Gustavus Adolphus. "It was the Book of Psalms," says a contemporary historian of the Huguenots, "which fostered the austere virtues of the Huguenots, and strenghtened those many qualities which made them the pick of the nation. It was that book which supported fainting courage, uplifted downcast souls, inspired heroic devotion."

Turning to the history of England the influence of the Psalms is traced as a living force through Oliver Cromwell down to the present day. The most striking stages in Cromwell's career are marked by quotations from the Psalms in his private letters, his public despatches, and in his addresses to Parliament. The history of the Covenanters in Scotland, of the Albigenses, of the Protestant mountaineers of the Cevennes, and of the English, Dutch, and Huguenot exiles in America, is full of the same testimony to the power of the Psalms.

Great poets and writers like Dante and Tasso, Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Walter Scott, Carlyle and Ruskin, Heine, Pascal and Lamartine, Camoens and Cervantes, have acknowledged their indebtedness to the Psalter. Many lines from Shakespeare are almost copied from the Psalms. From the Psalter, too, four hymn-writers have drawn much of their most striking inspiration. As for those writings in which is recorded the inner life of Christians, they are all patterned on the Psalms. The "Confessions" of St. Augustine, the "Imitation of Christ" of Thomas à Kempis, the "Devotions" of Bishop Andrews, and the "Thoughts" of Blaise Pascal have their origin in the self-revelations of the Psalmist.

To the Psalms as the expression of the supreme exaltation of human thought and experience *The Review* pays this further high tribute:

"It is a well-known rabbinical tradition that above the bed of David there hung a harp. At midnight, as the wind rippled over the strings, it made such music that the poet-king was constrained to rise, and, till the pillar of dawn rose high in the eastern heavens, to wed words to the strains. The poetry of that tradition is summed up in the saying that the Book of Psalms contains the whole music of the heart of man swept by the hand of his Maker. In it are gathered the lyrical burst of his tenderness, the moan of his penitence, the pathetic accent of his sorrow, the triumphant shout of his victory, the despairing sob of his defeat, the firm tone of his confidence, the rapturous note of his assured hope. In it is presented the anatomy of all parts of the human soul; in it, as Heine says, are collected 'sunrise and sunset, birth and death, promise and fulfilment—the whole drama of humanity.'

"In the Psalms is painted, for all time, in fresh unfading colors, the picture of the moral welfare of man, often baffled yet never wholly defeated, struggling upward to all that is best and highest in his nature, always aware how short of the aim falls the practise, how great is the abyss that severs the aspiration from the achievement. In them we do not find the innocent converse of man with God in the Garden of Eden; if we did, the book would for our fallen natures lose its value. On the contrary, it is the revelation of a soul deeply conscious of sin, seeking, in broken accents of shame and penitence and hope, to renew personal communication with God, heart to heart, thought to thought, and face to face. It is this which gives to the Psalms their eternal truth. It is this which makes them at nce the breviary and the viaticum of humanity. Here are gathered not only pregnant statements of the principles of religion, and condensed maxims of spiritual life, but a promptuary of manly effort, a summary of devotion, a manual of prayer and praise—and all this is clothed in language which is as rich in poetic beauty as it is universal and enduring in poetic verity.

"The Psalms, then, are a mirror in which each man may see the motions of his own soul. They express in exquisite words the affinity which every thoughtful human heart craves to find with a supreme, unchanging, loving God, who will be to him a protector, guardian, and friend. They utter the ordinary familiar experiences, thoughts, and feelings of men; but they give to these a width of range, an intensity, a depth, and an elevation which transcend the capacity of the most gifted. They translate into speech the spiritual passion of the loftiest genius; they also utter with the beauty born of truth and simplicity, and with exact agreement between the feeling and the expression, the inarticulate and humble longings of the unlettered peasant. So it is that in every country the language of the Psalms has become part of the daily life of nations, passing into their proverbs, mingling with their conversation, and used at every critical stage of existence—at baptism and marriage, in sickness and death. To weary travelers, of every condition and at every period of history, they have been rivers of refreshment and wells of consolation. In them the spirit of controversy and the strife of creeds are forgotten; love of the Psalter has united Anglican and Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Non-conformist. Over the parched and heated fields of theological polemics the breath of the Psalms sweeps, cool and soft and balmy. For centuries the supplications of Christians, clothed in the language of the Psalter, have risen like incense to the altar-throne of God; in them are ex-

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pressed, from age to age, the devotion and the theology of religious communions that in all else were at deadly feud. Surviving all the changes in church and state, in modes of thought, habits of life, and form of expression, the Psalms, as devotional exercises, have sunk into our hearts; as sublime poetry, they have fired our imaginations; as illustrations of human life, they have arrested our minds and stored our memories.

"In the Psalms the vast hosts of suffering humanity have found, from the time of Jonah to the present day, the deepest and the most faithful expression of their hopes and fears. By them the anguish wrung from tortured lips on the cross, at the stake, and on the scaffold, has been healed and solaced. Strong in the strength that they impart, young boys and tender girls have risen from their knees in the breathless amphitheater, thronged with its quivering multitudes, and boldly faced the lions. With them upon their tongues, myriads have died—now in quiet sick-rooms, surrounded by all who have loved them best in life—now alone and far from home and kindred—now hemmed in by fierce enemies howling for their blood. For centuries, in the storm and stress of life, the eternal questions of whence? and why? and whither? roll in upon us with monotonous iteration, like the sullen surges of the inarticulate sea. With strained nerves, and senses keenly alert, men and women have asked what is life and what is death, and the only answer to their questions has been the echo of their own voices reverberating through a cavernous void, until, in weariness and despair, they turned to the Psalter, and its words have wrapped them round like a folding sense which has brought them imperishable peace. Thus in the Psalms there are pages which are stained with the life-blood of martyrs and bedewed with the tears of saints; others which are illuminated by the victories of weak humanity over suffering and fear and temptation; others which glow with the brightness of heroic constancy and almost superhuman courage. Over the familiar words are written, as it were in a palimpsest, the heart-stirring romances of spiritual chivalry, the most moving tragedies of human life and action."

THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North, which concluded its sessions at Winona Park, Ind., May 28, was distinguished, like the meeting at Saratoga last year, for the peaceful and conservative spirit which prevailed through its proceedings. One of the most interesting and significant features of the session was the sermon of the retiring Moderator, Dr. Withrow, on "The Chiefest Grace of Christianity," in which an emphatic plea was made for peace and harmony. Stress was laid upon ignoring non-essentials, and upon charity of spirit among those who differ in theory and interpretation. Another interesting event was the election of Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson as the new Moderator. Dr. Jackson, who represents the Alaska Presbytery in the Assembly, has been a home missionary for forty years in various parts of the far West and Northwest. For the last twelve years he has traveled an average of 26,500 miles yearly, and much of this has been over wild and dangerous mountain country. He was elected Moderator by a majority of seventy-five votes over those received by the two other most prominent candidates. Dr. Jackson's opening address followed in the line of that of Dr. Withrow, and was even more specific in its recommendation of harmony in action. The old subject of the business management of the new Presbyterian House on Fifth Avenue, New York, was again under discussion. The criticism has come entirely from the fact that under present business conditions it is impossible to obtain a profit from the real estate owned by the Mission Board. It was generally conceded that it would be a great mistake to sell either of the buildings at the present time, and the recommendations of the Committee of Eleven, of which ex-President Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker are members, for the retention of the buildings, will be followed.

Referring to the action on the new Presbyterian building *The North and West* (Presbyterian, Minneapolis) says:

"The Presbyterian building in Philadelphia has not been criticized. Why? A personal grievance seems to have instigated the attack upon the New York building. Two things have given an opportunity for an effective blow. The panic was one. Another was the untimely strike which delayed the building. A lease which would have brought $20,000 for one of the still vacant stores was forfeited by reason of this strike and the subsequent panic. In any ordinary times the rare prudence and sagacity of the foremost business men of the metropolis, indorsed by such leaders as Justice Harlan, President Harrison, John Wanamaker, and others of like caliber would have been undoubtedly justified. Let the church trust her trustees. Let carping critics be silenced. Let litigious lawyers cease to weary the church. Let the minority of one stay at home awhile."

In an editorial on the Assembly in its general features, *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) says:

"Presbyterianism is more liberal than orthodox Congregationalism, in that it requires no creedal subscription on the part of its lay members; but, on the other hand, the ministers and ruling elders are required to assent to the unrevised Westminster Confession of Faith. In theory the General Assembly is a 'court of the Lord Jesus Christ,' established for the trial of all who fall short of the standard of orthodoxy. The attempt to exercise this authority sixty years ago resulted in a division into the 'old-school' and 'new-school' assemblies, which lasted for a generation. Three years ago the trials of Dr. Briggs of New York and Dr. Smith of Cincinnati threatened a similar rupture. This battle is now over, and the unity of the church has been preserved; but whether the victory remains with the orthodox or with the liberal party it is difficult to say. The two heretics have been cut off from the church; but the hundreds of ministers who openly hold the same theological and critical position remain in good and regular standing. The General Assembly may be a strong body; but, even were it to remain in continuous session, it would not have time to try all its heretics. Perhaps it is wiser to turn its attention, as it is now doing, in other directions."

Among the editorial notes which Dr. H. M. Field sent to his paper, *The Evangelist*, from the Assembly was the following referring to the Presbyterian building:

"There was no disguising the feeling in a large body of the Assembly that there was a sad contrast between the princely 'Presbyterian Building,' and the small salaries on which hundreds of home missionaries had to live. We understand that the appropriations to them do not average over three hundred dollars! Some of them told the story of their hardships with such simplicity as touched every heart. No church in the land has a nobler body of representatives than these who are bearing the heat and burden of the day in the forest, and among the mountains, and far away on the Pacific coast. May this meeting of the General Assembly so unite the hearts of the East and the West, that there shall be in the coming year a more generous support—one more worthy of such heroic devotion!"

The Assembly correspondent of *The Independent* touches upon some points of general interest in the following paragraphs of his letter:

"The General Assembly of 1897 will go into history as the most democratic meeting held by the Presbyterians in many years. There has been no great doctrinal question settled, and no heresy trial has been before the body to leave rankling in the bosom after the decisions have been given. There have been no distractions. The commissioners have attended strictly to business, and the result has been the shortest Assembly in eighteen years. . . .

"The Boards of the church have had a prosperous year in spite of the hard times, and some of them have closed without any debt. The work of the women especially has been singularly fruitful. All know the Assembly of 1897 records onward steps in every direction."

AN interesting feature of the recent Baptist home missionary anniversary at Pittsburg was the offer of Mr. John D. Rockefeller to contribute $250,000 toward the extinction of the missionary debt upon condition that an equal amount was subscribed by others. More than $200,000 has already been pledged for the purpose.

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WHAT THEOSOPHY IS.

THEOSOPHY is brotherhood. So says Jerome A. Anderson, M.D., of the Theosophical Society. Brotherhood, we are further told, does not exist upon the earth to-day, and the world-cry for it was voiceless until Theosophy again gave it expression. This, however, tells rather the object of Theosophy than the nature of it as a form of religious belief, and Dr. Anderson goes on to a more explicit statement of the theosophical views of life, death, and the hereafter. We quote from his article in *Theosophy* (June), the magazine founded (under the title of *The Path*) by the late William Q. Judge:

"An infinite past requires, logically, an infinite future; and the philosophy of Theosophy supplies a most rational outline of this future into eons of time at which the mind itself stands amazed and awed. For materialistic science there is no future life; for Western religions the merest travesty of one. According to Western religions the soul 'bobs up serenely,' created out of nothing, having no choice as to its nation, race, or to any particular age in which to arrive upon earth, imbibes some creed or faith which happens to environ it, does the best or the poorest it can for a few brief years, and then retires to an eternal heaven, horrible for its partiality and its weary sameness, or to a hell of eternal torture. Were his concept of a future life a true one, the pessimism of Schopenhauer and his recent imitators would be more than justified; earth would be but the creation of some mighty evil monster, and life a cruel, useless tragedy. Brotherhood would be but a sentimental mockery; the present mad rush after riches or fame would be the very apotheosis of philosophical wisdom.

"But Theosophy brings forward as a logical, satisfactory, and *complete* explanation of the apparent injustices and inequalities of life, the fact of the repeated reincarnation of the same soul in new bodies, and at successive cycles of the earth's existence. It posits the soul as undergoing an almost (or quite) infinite cycle of evolution. Throughout the vast periods to which it has pushed back human history, it declares that the same souls have occupied the earth continuously (except for brief cycles of rest between two earth-lives); that each soul is evolving, not form, as the scientists would have us believe, but character; widening at the same time its conscious area until it successively passes through all the phases of consciousness up to man; that it (the soul) is now passing through this human arc of its evolutionary cycle, after which its pathway leads it directly to godhood. The scientific theory of evolution is only a half-understood recognition of a small portion of the magnificent cycle which the philosophy of Theosophy holds up to view. For the theosophist adds to his concept of evolution, involution; and postulates the deliberate descent of mighty spiritual beings into matter with the sole motive of compassion, and in order that they may help lowly, matter-bound entities to evolve to higher planes of consciousness.

"All of this magnificent process is under law; absolute, universal, immutable law, whose infinite activities and modes of motion may be summed up and expressed by the terms cause and effect, or the bugbear, 'Karma,' of theosophical nomenclature. Appealing to this law in every thought, and by every act of any and all of its lives, the soul is alone the fashioner of its own destiny. Its hells and its heavens are of its own making; its character and its associations in the past, under this law, carry it to the race, nation, family, period, and place, which it itself has made inevitable. See how the dark horrors of injustice fade away from both heaven and hell when the light of these great companion truths, Karma and Reincarnation, falls across the pathway of life! There is no injustice in all the wide universe; what the soul suffers and enjoys now are the fruits of its own past! But if nature and divinity (nature is the robe of divinity, as Goethe so poetically puts it) are just, man is not; and so the world is full of wrongs and injustices of man's own making. And so, we come back again to brotherhood—the necessity, the absolute necessity for brotherhood. Karma and reincarnation are valueless to us, except as they illustrate and enforce brotherhood. Their very teaching, even, must be laid aside, if they cause by their newness and strangeness the recognition of the real brotherhood of humanity to lag."

Dr. Anderson arraigns the modern Christian for intolerance and dogmatism. He is a Christian simply because of his early associations. With Moslem surroundings, he would be inevitably a Moslem. The idea of brotherhood is rendered impossible because of the requirements of creed. Dr. Anderson continues:

"Theosophy comes to the West, not with a sword, but with the peace which the acceptance of its solemn declaration of the truth of universal brotherhood must bring. It urges each faith to seek within its own tenets for the concealed truths which they contain; it desires not to propagandize Buddhism, Brahmanism, Christianity, nor even its own teachings, for it declares that these are to be found buried in every religion. . . .

"If, then, the conjuring-word of Theosophy be brotherhood, the way to a realization of this it shows to be tolerance. Tolerance of the religious faiths of each other; of racial differences; of color, caste, and every one of the ten thousand things which divide us because of our childishness and ignorance. Find wherein your religions agree, not wherein they differ; seek to perfect your own faith, not to enforce it upon another. He who is the surest that he alone possesses the truth is by that very sign the farthest astray. For this reason the Theosophical Society refuses to permit any creed to be attached to it as a prerequisite to membership; all creeds are welcome if they accept and practise brotherhood. Not even Karma and Reincarnation must be thrust in the face of him who, weary of the many things which separate him from his fellows, seeks the refuge of our association. The recognition of truth must follow a sincere belief in, and an equally sincere attempt to practise brotherhood; and, nine times out of ten, the seeker after it is amazed to find it in his own creed, and to perceive at the same time the same truth in the faiths of others."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN a recent issue of *The Young Man*, Prof. A. H. Sayce says: "I have come to disbelieve thoroughly in the so-called critical view of the composition of the Pentateuch. I believe that substantially it is the work of the Mosaic age, and of Moses himself."

PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. HARPER, of the University of Chicago, thinks that teachers of Sunday-schools stand in as much need of training as other teachers, and that much of the present incompetent teaching does positive harm. Having been chosen superintendent of the Hyde Park Baptist church school, he will try to put his ideas into practise. His scheme includes an experimental school and a normal course, the latter to comprise a study of methods of teaching and to be tested in the experimental school.

THE Rev. Dr. Maclagan, Archbishop of York, has been visiting Russia. It is generally believed that the visit was undertaken with the purpose of examining into the possibility of closer relations between the Anglican and Russian churches. Before the Archbishop went to Russia a communication, sent by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, "had been addressed to the three Russian Metropolitans and to several other members of the Holy Synod, in which their graces sketched the doctrine of their church, and explained its position in regard to a number of questions of dogma." It is said that the papers of Russia are seriously discussing the union of the churches.

THE American Church League is an organization for the defense of the Protestant Episcopal Church by correcting errors and misstatements and furnishing information about it, which has just made its second annual report. The work recorded in this report includes information of secular papers in various parts of the country, modification of the attitude of some journals toward the church, counteraction of adverse interests in them, furnishing articles in the line of church defense to church papers, securing the publication of reviews of church books, furnishing "priests" and laymen with information, and securing corrections in new editions of books. One of the acts to which it attaches importance is the publication in a New York journal of the first specific replies made in this country to the papal bull on Anglican orders.

THE English archbishops have published an answer to the Pope's letter denying the validity of Anglican orders. Their letter traverses the same points as were covered by the Pope, and answers his allegations rather from the Roman Catholic point of view than from that of the Reformation. It labors chiefly to show that Roman ordinations suffer from defects very like those which Leo points out in the Anglican forms, and that if Anglican orders fail on account of them, the Roman orders must fail too. To the Pope's charge that the insertion in 1662 of certain amendments to the Edwardine ritual, including the words "for the office or work of a bishop or priest," amounted to an acknowledgment of defects in it, the archbishops answer that these changes were made without a thought as to the Roman controversy, "but in order to enlighten the minds of the Presbyterians, who were trying to find a ground for their opinions in our Prayer Book," the debate with Presbyterians being at that time much more severe than that with the Romans.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIA AND THE PEACE TERMS.

AS the armistice between Greece and Turkey is largely due to the significant representation to the latter from Russia, it is interesting to mark the position of the leading St. Petersburg journals on the question of peace and the proper conditions to be attached to the treaty which is to end the war definitively. Judging from the Russian comments, the Czar's Government expects to play an important part in the settlement of the present problem.

Novoye Vremya says editorially:

"The task assumed by Russia is far from being a light one. She must resist the extravagant expectations of Greece, while, on the other hand, she does not altogether acquiesce in the apparent determination of the other powers. It seems to be regarded as axiomatic by the latter that peace between Greece and Turkey must be concluded, in the territorial sense, on the basis of the *status quo ante bellun*—that is, that neither Government is to be allowed to acquire the least extension of territory at the expense of the other. Turkey may be induced to consent to this condition, altho she has already given some hints that she will yield up the territory occupied by her victorious troops only when she secures an adequate pecuniary compensation. It is hardly possible to object strenuously to such a moderate demand as this. The Sultan and his Government have not of their own accord spent enormous sums of treasure on the equipment of the Thessalian army. The war was forced on them by Greece's aggressive attitude, and under the circumstances a conqueror whose victory proves to be a pure loss and ruin to him may be forgiven for resenting such a conclusion as absolute 'nonsense' from an international-law standpoint. To be sure, Greece is bankrupt and can not pay the indemnity to which Turkey is justly entitled; but this only makes mediation the more difficult, without detracting from the merits of the Porte's case. . . .

"Our Government has offered its services as mediator, and the powers have recognized our right to act as the chief negotiator of the terms of peace. Russia is virtually authorized by the concert to formulate the treaty, and direct negotiations between Turkey and Greece are out of the question, notwithstanding vague rumors persistently representing Turkey as preferring that course. Russia, less than any other country, can be suspected of prejudices in favor of Turkey, and Greece need not fear that too oppressive burdens will be imposed on her. Russia alone can save her from the consequences of her disastrous and reckless war; at least, intervention by Russia affords the only chance of successful settlement and adjustment of a most difficult complication."

The leading liberal organ, *Novosti*, which has been pronounced in its phil-Hellenic proclivities, is not ready to acknowledge the reasonableness of the Turkish demands. It says:

"The Porte presents conditions far too onerous and extreme. She asks for a financial indemnity beyond Greece's ability to pay, and her insistence upon rectification of the frontier and abolition of the capitulations is likewise unreasonable. The task of European diplomacy will consist in compelling Turkey to moderate her exactions. She must be satisfied with a modest indemnity, and, above all, the *status quo ante bellum* must be maintained with respect to territory. Greece ought to recover Thessaly, as it is utterly repugnant to all traditions of European politics that any portion of European territory now in possession of Christian power should be added to the Ottoman dominions. Turkey, it now appears, is prepared to surrender Thessaly, but claims the right to retain possession until the indemnity shall have been paid. European diplomacy must decline to grant even this modified demand. Turkey should evacuate Thessaly at once, and Greece should be allowed time for the payment of the indemnity. It will be proper and opportune to remind Turkey that she has not yet paid Russia the military debt contracted in 1877–78. If Russia can wait, why can not Turkey be asked to grant Greece a reasonable time?

"The same general principle of the *status quo* must dictate an unqualified refusal to rectify the frontier in favor of Turkey. Indeed, there should be no question of any territorial changes whatever.

"At the same time, it is necessary to think about the means of improving the financial condition of Greece. It seems to us that, after her recent bitter experience, the Athens Government might entertain the suggestion of a material reduction of her army, if not of its entire abolition. A militia might be substituted for the standing army, for it is hardly to be supposed that Greece expects to fight Turkey again in the near future. In general, it seems to us that for the small European countries the best, safest, and wisest condition is that now enjoyed by Belgium and Switzerland—the condition of perpetual and assured neutrality, guaranteed and sanctioned by all the powerful governmen s."

Similar opinions are expressed by other leading St. Petersburg journals. The general expectation is that Russia will compel Turkey to content herself with a small indemnity, to be paid at some future day. It is also taken for granted that Russia will act as the agent of the concert in arranging the acceptance of a permanent treaty of peace.

UNCLE SAM AND THE DON.

IN Europe the attitude of the United States with regard to the Cuban question is regarded as somewhat strange and uncalled for. The story that hundreds of American citizens are ill-treated and starving in Cuba is received as somewhat too sensational. War between the United States and Spain is regarded as possible, but most European papers think that the warlike section of the American people will settle down as usual, when there has been enough excitement. General Weyler, commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba, is credited with the following expression of opinion by several Spanish papers:

"I am not at all surprised that the Senate wants to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, and would not be surprised if the House of Representatives were to follow suit. The United States is nearing an internal crisis, and the Government naturally wishes to distract public attention by foreign complications. But if the Americans recognize the belligerency, now that the larger part of the island is pacified, they will only make themselves ridiculous. Personally, I have no objection, as we could then better prevent the landing of filibusters. As for the American citizens here, the United States consuls may take them away, and welcome. But the distribution of provisions among them here would be an unjustifiable intervention, and can not be permitted."

Señor Canovas, the Conservative Spanish Premier, has been forced to resign, and tho it is reported that the Queen Regent has induced him to retain office for a while longer, Sagasta will probably succeed him soon. If the condition of Spain were to be judged by Sagasta's last speeches as Opposition leader, the Land of Oranges is in so deplorable a condition that a regiment of United States troops, landing in Cuba, would have nothing much more dangerous to do than to escort the Spanish soldiery to their ships. Sagasta relates that the Cuban rebellion has drained Spain of her last dollar, that the Philippines are still in open revolt, that the Spanish people are starving, and that a new Carlist war may be expected in consequence. The only hint to the effect that Spain has not arrived at a point where her national existence is likely to cease is Señor Sagasta's assertion that the country's prosperity can be restored immediately if the Liberal Party is put in power. At any rate, the Liberal press in Spain supports the Government in its refusal to submit to any kind of arbitration regarding the Cuban difficulty. All moderation and reserve have ceased. The Government is accused of weakness and vacillation in its dealing with the United States. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, says:

"Senator Morgan's belligerency resolution is a step of such magnitude that it can not fail to have grave consequences. At present it must prevent the Liberal opposition from attacking

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seriously the Government. Yet Premier Canovas's cowardice in dealing with the United States is fatal to Spanish interests. President McKinley's attitude has become more than suspicious."

The *Correspondencia* considers the situation eminently critical, but is informed that the McKinley Cabinet are not unanimous on the subject of the foreign policy of the United States. The *Epoca* says:

"Despite rumors to that effect, President McKinley has not approached the Spanish Government with offers to assist in solving the Cuban difficulty. Altho he is personally inclined to favor the rebels, he has acted, thus far, with the reserve becoming his station. It is hardly necessary to repeat that Spain can not under any circumstances accept the mediation of the United States. The Cuban rebellion is a matter which concerns Spain only."

The *Pais*, a red Radical, censures Sagasta for his attacks upon the Canovas administration, and declares that the Liberals would not act any better if they were in power. "We are tired of all these sensational telegrams from America," adds the paper, "they only excite the public for nothing."

The Havana papers are indescribably bitter when mentioning the United States, and they seem to voice fully the sentiment of loyal Cubans. In the Asturian Club a reference to the United States, made by an after-dinner speaker, was answered by cheers for Spain and "To h—l with the Americans." *The Union Constitutional* thinks the censors should prohibit the sale of New York papers in Havana, declaring that these publications are full of insults to Spain, both in word and in picture. The *Commercio*, a paper not usually given to discussion of politics, says:

"The United States should be taught that Spain neither needs American pity nor American help. People who demand pardon for the men who have ravaged Cuba with fire and sword must be shown that all true Spaniards resent such demands. The Yankees are worse than the rebels themselves. They keep on believing in the fake victories of the insurgents, and think we are afraid of them. We must show them that we are not to be cowed by their insulting Senate. A country where the old have less judgment than the young is degenerate, its civilization is premature, and it will rot before it ripens. Let us prove that we laugh at them by reciprocating upon them. Foreigners may not own property in the United States, The same rule should be established here. They wink at filibustering. Let us do the same. We have plenty of brave, audacious mariners willing to patrol the American seas. If the Americans file claims against us for the deeds of our filibusters, we can follow precedent by inflicting a ten-cent fine or three-hours' imprisonment upon the offenders, or release them under straw bail. We care nothing for the consequences, even if our navy gets a chance to show what it can do. We despise this mob of jingoes, and spit in their faces."

Recent discussions in the German Parliament show that Spain would get no help from that quarter. France, too, is now much less interested than a year ago. The attitude of the United States is, indeed, severely censured in the French press, the only exceptions worth mentioning being Rochefort's *Intransigeant* and Clemenceau's *Justice*, but the support given to Spain is purely platonic. The *Temps* urges the Spaniards to oppose a united front to American demands. The *Débats* and the *Gaulois* both regard the attitude of the United States as unjustifiable, as the rebellion in Cuba has been conquered. The latter journal adds:

"On the whole the agitation of the jingo Senators is worth little attention. Cuba has never rebelled without the support of a certain section of the American public, yet, in spite of this, Spain has managed to retain possession of the island without grave international complications."

A curious comment comes from Ireland. Hugh O'Donnell, the fierce Home Ruler, writes in *The Nation*, Dublin, as follows:

"As the success of the underground war which the Anglo-American Freemasons have been carrying on in Cuba is becoming more and more problematical, the gentry who want to keep Spain too busy to watch the Mediterranean are trying again to get the United States to declare a regular war against Spain. The thousands of filibusters and the millions of rifles and cartridges, cannon, and dynamite bombs which America has poured into Cuba for the mulatto rising are to be supplemented, it is hoped, by the Anglo-Yankee conspiracy and their Irish dupes, by the United States navy. President McKinley is expected to raise the warwhoop against Spain in Cuba. It is so much safer than against England somewhere else! Every loyal Irishman must rejoice at the prudent discrimination of the Doodle-Doodles."

European financiers do not seem to regard Spain's financial condition as hopeless. The army has not been paid fully for some time, but the Bank of Spain has enormous funds in hand, saved since last year, for a possible tussle with the United States. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COWARDICE OF THE PARISIAN "LEISURE CLASS."

DESPITE the efforts of influential papers on both sides of the Atlantic to hide the truth, evidence has been laid before the public warranting the suspicion that the gilded youths who graced the opening of the Paris Charity Fair with their presence were involved in a panic that caused them to lose all sense of honor and manliness. Mme. Marni, in the *Echo de Paris*, writes as follows:

"All sorts of lists are published about the catastrophe in the Rue Jean Goujon, lists of corpses, subscription lists, lists of articles found, and others. What is wanted is a list of the men who were present. That a large number of males visited the place is certain, despite the denials.

"Evidences of their presence are found in the bloody marks on the faces and bodies of women who should have escaped unharmed. The statistics regarding hurts received by the women show an enormous majority of blows and kicks inflicted by the men. The ladies are, of course, forced to be silent. But what a look will pass over the face of Mme. X. or Miss Z. when the gracefully extended hand of her partner at next season's dances reminds her of the fist which cruelly struck her in the hour of danger. True, there were acts of heroism. But they were performed by doctors and workmen and other common trash that work for a living. These society men found their lost courage the next morning — the courage of their bank-books. With money they sought to pay for their cowardice, and they subscribed largely."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, in an extensive article, describes the kind of men who attended the bazar, and believes them to be a product of modern capitalism. The word "work" is not in their dictionary. Violent exercise is not liked by them, as it might ruffle their clothes. To spend the money earned by others is their sole occupation. We quote as follows:

"These men are not a Parisian specialty, but they are nowhere more numerous than in the capital of France. Wherever Parisian fashions are copied, these creatures may be encountered. Always well dressed, bearing a stylish cane and sporting a monocle, they always have a flower in their buttonhole. Gardenias are most fashionable just now, hence the people call the whole man a 'gardenia.' Their boots are not made for walking, their hats are always light—to prevent headache. One can not regard them with sympathy, but neither do they create antipathy, they are too insignificant for that. They have nothing in common with the Prussian *Junkers*. The latter are much more disagreeable, much more commanding, but also much abler men. 'Gardenias' in uniform would hardly be mistaken for the energetic lieutenants of Berlin. Nor can they be compared with the lively, globe-trotting and fox-hunting sons of English lords. They are the offshoot of a truly effete aristocracy and the sons of men who are anything but aristocratic, but who have money. These men with great names and small brains, of much pretension and absolutely no real worth, have now shown among their own set how much

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the courage, self-command, and chivalry of the ball-room hero may be depended upon."

The *Matin*, Paris, wants to know why none of the priests assisted in saving the women. A number of clerical hats, more or less damaged, were found among the ruins. Their owners all escaped and are invited to get their hats, but, for reasons best known to themselves, they do not care for these relics. The *Eclair* sent out a reporter to get at the facts. What he tells is not very flattering to the "gardenias." Here are a few particulars:

"One lady had thick welts on her arms. A man had beaten her with his cane to compel her to make way for him. Another woman was beaten and trampled upon by three men whom she knew. A young girl fell, and stretched her hands toward a young man. He feared that she might hinder his escape, and kicked her as she lay on the floor. Another lady said she would in future have a servant accompany her—the cousin who took her to the bazar fled to save himself. A lover left his *fiancée* despite her entreaties. Her father told him to repeat his celerity in finding the door, when next he called, and he lost a chance to marry millions. Another woman, seeking to escape by a ladder, was injured by the men who beat her from it."

While the boulevard press is inclined to be silent on the subject, as the rich idler is somewhat of a power in the land, the aristocratic papers offer all kinds of curious explanations. We summarize the following from the *Soleil*:

One reason is that the new woman has destroyed chivalry. She wants to rub shoulders with man on equal terms, and thus the gilded youth has come to regard her as quite able to take care of herself. Another reason is the republican form of government. Boys are taught to regard their own comfort and advancement as the most important thing. The law no longer permits a father to apply a wholesome whipping. Respect for age and sex have vanished. The people, taught to regard one man as good as another in theory, do so to a great extent in practise. Deference is paid very grudgingly to men who have accomplished something extraordinary; money, on the other hand, commands respect. The man who has sufficient money therefore can not find an incentive to exert himself, and an idle, worthless life is the result.

As a curiosity it may be mentioned that Miss Couédon, the reputed mouthpiece of the archangel Gabriel, is supposed to have prophesied the catastrophe in May, 1896, to the Countess Urbian de Maillé. We give the prophecy in the original:

"Près des Champs-Elysées,
Je vois un endroit pas élevé,
Qui n'est pas pour la piété.
Mais qui en est approché,
Dans un but de charité,
Qui n'est pas la vérité,
Je vois le feu s'élever,
Et les gens hurler,
Des chairs grillés,
Des corps calcinés,
J'en vois comme par pelletées."

Miss Couédon added that none of those present would be harmed, and that the countess would lose a distant relative only. None of the guests at that particular soirée were hurt seriously, but a cousin of the countess was killed.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Instability of the French.—Jules Roche, in the *Figaro*, Paris, declares that France is slowly bled to death by her politicians. He does not absolutely object to the election of officials, but thinks that they should, at least, remain long enough in office to learn something of the work required of them. He argues as follows:

"During twenty-six years—September 4, 1870, to April 29, 1896—France has had thirty-nine ministries. If we take into consideration the different departments of the administration, even a higher number is reached. The Minister of Finance, for instance, has been changed forty-seven times. I would like to know if such a condition of affairs would be tolerated in private life. Suppose we were to change as often the directors of a railroad company, or the Bank of France, the Crédit Lyonnais, the Bon Marché, or any other large business concern. Suppose we even did so only with some agricultural undertaking, or a country store, or a music-hall, what would happen? Within ten years such frequent changes would bankrupt the best business imaginable. Yet we allow such things to happen when not a private undertaking but a great country with 38,000,000 inhabitants and a budget of $1,000,000,000 is endangered, when its fleet, its army, its economical interests and its foreign prestige are at stake. France at present is forced to compete with the most powerful nations, whose strength makes them feared everywhere. These nations are ruled by the strongest and most skilful governments imaginable. Yet we know of nothing better on our side than to change thirty-nine times in twenty-six years the men whose business it is to look after our interests. Has ever a nation been so foolish?"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S APPREHENSION AND ITS CAUSES.

THE sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign finds England more powerful and more prosperous than at any time in her history. Her empire encircles the globe. Her public debt is rapidly decreasing, and there is a very satisfactory surplus, despite her increased armaments. Her fleet is so enormous, and withal in such good condition, that it is impossible to name three other powers whose combined naval strength could match Britannia's squadrons. Her merchant ships have an unprecedented monopoly of the world's carrying trade, her factories are running over-time, and no foreign industry can afford to ignore the British middle-man, tho the most galling and humiliating rules have been established in order to brand everything foreign inferior to everything British. Yet, in spite of this evident prosperity and power, the British press all over the world is extremely pessimistic. Continually the people of England are urged to learn the arts of war. *The Speaker*, London, cites the case of Greece as a warning, saying: "Greece, in fact, is learning the horrible lesson of our day, that the optimist philosophers are fools, and that the people which will not organize itself on the theory that the world is governed by military force will sooner or later go under. We hope England will profit by the experience, but we have not much confidence." And *The Saturday Review*, in an article on the same subject, says:

"There are not a few who contend that we are not now organized for war, and there are more who point to the folly of trusting too much to our volunteers, who have no due discipline, who have not such officers, as a rule, whom they can respect, and who are short even of the inferior article they do possess. We have also in the ranks of our battalions so many immature youths that no officer can feel confidence in their stedfastness at moments which have tried the nerves of veterans over and over again in military history."

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, watching the march of events from afar, predicts that the summer will not pass without a fierce war in which England will have hard work to hold her own. Far and near one person is regarded as the special enemy of Great Britain, and that person is Emperor William II. of Germany. The Yokohama *Gazette*, while admitting that ridicule and abuse of the present German Emperor is pleasant reading, still warns its readers that he is not a man to be safely attacked, and ends a long article with the following sentence: "The Emperor of Germany will have to be reckoned with whether in Africa or Europe, and in the stirring developments that are pending it is not to St. Petersburg, Paris, or London that one must look for a clew, but

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to Berlin." *The Spectator*, London, which has long been distinguished for its bitter attacks upon the Emperor, says:

"The German Emperor is credited with a project for uniting the whole Continent in a war with England, which—says one scribe supposed to be inspired—'could afford to each power engaged a magnificent compensation.' The league is to be for plunder. . . . Emperor William II. is almost as formidable an enemy as Napoleon, and we do not feel sure that he will not ultimately succeed in organizing a coalition of some kind the motto of which will be *Delenda est Carthago*. Let us hope that we may find a more fortunate Hannibal, and meanwhile let us see that every ship and every battery and regiment is not only existing but efficient. We shall not have a long warning if a crisis comes."

Similar articles fill the columns of all the best publications of England in this year of jubilee, with variations more or less defiant. And it can not be denied that there is a deep aversion against England in Germany. The German press, affecting at first to ignore the insulting language of its English contemporaries, has now become quite as abusive as the British papers. Headed by England's inveterate enemy, Bismarck's *Hamburger Nachrichten*, they ridicule the hope of the English that Emperor William may be influenced by the powerful phalanx of crowned ladies led by the Queen of Denmark and officered by the Queen of England and her daughter, the Emperor's mother. The *Reichsbote*, the organ of the Prussian aristocracy, is half sorry that England and Germany have become enemies. The paper says:

"Europe's greatest danger is the increasing power of Russia, especially since Russia has been able to destroy England's influence in the near and far East. By nature England and Germany should be friends. Together they ought to stand against Panslavism. Unfortunately the selfish diplomacy of England, especially her colonial jealousy, has made an understanding with her impossible. Wherever Germany appears in Africa, England crosses her, and Germany can not afford to be so magnanimous as to assist England for the good of all, while England does as she pleases. Germany can be a friend to her friends only, and England will have cause to remember this some day."

This lets the cat out of the bag, and confirms the English suspicion that Germany has backed Russia in her opposition to England during the Balkan troubles in order to obtain Russia's support against England in the coming South African troubles. The *Patriote*, Brussels, even relates that Emperor William will protect the Kongo State against British encroachments, and that Austria, France, and Russia will assist. The *Patriote's* thoughts may be largely influenced by its wishes, but nobody in Europe doubts that the emperors of Russia, Austria, and Germany are determined to oppose England's anti-Turkish policy to the last. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, referring to the visit of Emperor William in Vienna, and the subsequent meeting of Emperor Francis Joseph with the Czar, declares that all jealousy between these crowned heads and their governments has vanished. It adds:

"Germany and Russia are not competitors in any one question of the day. If they come to blows, it will be because Germany is bound to assist Austria. But Russia has shown, by her treatment of Greece, that she does not purpose to allow her good understanding with Austria to become a thing of the past for the sake of the Balkan peninsula. Hence Germany can only applaud the friendship which has begun between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar."

The Austrian press expresses itself in much stronger terms. The *Abendpost*, Vienna, declares Austria and Russia "stand united against the power which seeks to disturb the peace of Europe by fanning discontent in the Balkans." The *Freie Presse* is certain that the new coalition "can protect Turkey even if England should be joined by France and Italy." The *Nemzet* asserts that the Hungarians, who formerly hated the Russians very much for their share in defeating Kossuth, "now do not object if Russia joins the Triple Alliance."

But all this can not seriously threaten England. The balance of power is, so far as England is concerned, held by France, and the British press watches with undisguised dissatisfaction the growing intimacy between France and Germany. Chancellor Hohenlohe has lately visited Paris—to see his dentist, as the official report goes. The dentists who attend upon the Imperial family in Berlin are not skilful enough. The German Chancellor has also visited M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the press in general refuse to believe that the two statesmen discussed nothing more serious than the state of the weather or the latest make of bicycles. The London *Times's* Paris correspondent claims to have received the following information from a gentleman in high position:

"What they talked about was the Transvaal. Germany, who considers that she can not be unconcerned in what happens between England and the Transvaal, thinks that she can reckon on the cooperation of France in offering the Boers a moral support which will prevent them from submitting to England's imperious will without resistance, and without being supported, if not succored, from outside. . . . But if their action should be unsuccessful, France thinks she can reckon on Germany, in exchange for her cooperation in the Transvaal, giving her cooperation in the Egyptian question. Thus England, if she escapes the pressure sought to be exercised on her in the Transvaal, will find herself confronted in Egypt by the same powers united by their action in regard to the Transvaal. The three powers will take revenge in Egypt for the rebuff to which they know they expose themselves in the Transvaal."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, which, despite its dissatisfaction with England's South African policy, remains a stanch admirer of the Briton, hopes that England will learn the lesson conveyed by the downfall of Greece. It adds:

"It seems to us that a coalition against England is in formation not unlike that created by Napoleon I., and that England assists in the work by estranging her friends and leaving her army in its present condition. We hope we are mistaken. Nothing more horrible could be imagined than a victory of the autocrats over free England and her noble people. For, after all, that people remains one of the wonders of the world, be its Government ever so blind, so foolish, and incompetent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IT will be remembered that two of the members of the English reform committee which headed the Johannesburg rebellion in December, 1895, refused to ask for a pardon, and have to remain in jail until the full limit of their sentence (two years' imprisonment) has expired. Their martyrdom is, however, light enough, according to the British agent's report. Mr. Coningham Greene reports that Messrs. Sampson and Davis live in a separate house within the prison grounds, have their own furniture, and get their meals sent from their club.

THO somewhat late, the Peace Society has declared itself with regard to the Greek occupation of Crete. Dr. Evans Darby, on behalf of the English branch of this society, writes to the press as follows:

"It is clear that the action of Greece in landing an army of invasion in Crete, under Colonel Vassos, is in direct contravention of a fundamental principle of international law. It is the assumption by Greece of a right which, the peace societies declare does not exist. Is it too much to expect consistency from so-called leaders of public thought? The policy of grab is as reprehensible in the Levant as in the Transvaal; what is wrong for others can not be right for Greece. Yet some of those who most emphatically denounced the Jameson raid, and rightly, most loudly acclaim that of Colonel Vassos. That is 'Greek heroism' which the powers are wicked to oppose."

THE German papers assert that a strong colonial empire could be built up by Germany if she could possess herself of territory fitted to receive a white population. Our English contemporaries, however, are firmly convinced that the German emigrants would not people a colony, be it ever so healthy, unless it was freed from German tyranny. Referring to the speech of a Reichstag member, who remarked that "enough Germans should be sent to South Africa to help our kinsmen and friends, the Boers, in their struggle against the English," *The Spectator* says: "The threat is not of much importance, as the last thing a German emigrant desires is control by the German Government, he greatly preferring the English or the American; but it throws a certain light upon German policy. 'If I can get Holland,' thinks William II., 'I get ships, colonies, and commerce, *and* South Africa.' It is a far-reaching plan or dream." *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, does not believe that such hints from England will have the same effects as twenty years ago, when many Hollanders could be persuaded that Prussia had designs upon their independence.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE GARFIELD-CONKLING TRAGEDY.

WHEN the bitter controversy broke out between President Garfield and Senator Conkling, which was the direct cause of the termination of the latter's political career and an indirect cause of the former's assassination, T. B. Connery was the managing editor of *The Herald*, of New York, which made itself, for the time being, the Senator's organ. Mr. Connery's account of the trouble is now made public (in *The Cosmopolitan* for June), and contains many details that have never hitherto been given to the world. The opinion long ago reached in political circles that President Garfield was guilty of faithlessness in his treatment of Conkling, and that his course was dominated by Blaine's influence, is confirmed by Mr. Connery's account, as is also the further opinion, equally general, that Conkling's imperious and exacting nature made him an extremely difficult man to cooperate with except in the attitude of abject submission.

Mr. Connery begins by recalling the fact that, upon arrest, Guiteau was found to have in his pocket a copy of *The Herald* with an article containing a severe arraignment of Garfield, which was marked, and which apparently had something to do with Guiteau's sense of grievance and his consequent desperate deed. It was in May, 1881, that Mr. Connery received a note from Conkling asking him to come to Washington for a personal interview. In responding, Connery at first found Vice-President Arthur alone in the Senator's rooms, who informed him that Conkling was about to make a public issue with Garfield, as he could no longer honorably escape from it. Said the Vice-President: "Garfield has not been square, nor honorable, nor truthful with Conkling. It is a hard thing to say of a President of the United States, but it is, unfortunately, only the truth. Garfield—spurred by Blaine, by whom he is too easily led—has broken every pledge made to us; not only that, but he seems to have wished to do it in a most offensive way."

What was wanted of Mr. Connery was a pledge that *The Herald* would give the Senator its support. As Mr. Bennett's whereabouts just then were unknown, Mr. Connery had to make the important decision himself, and he asked for the facts in the case. When Conkling returned, he was displeased over this hesitation and said: "Mr. Bennett did promise me *The Herald's* support before he went away—as solemnly as a man of honor could. You do not forget, I hope, that you too told me as much when you called upon me at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on my last visit to New York." This Mr. Connery admitted, but still insisted on the facts, and Conkling then began the account, which, as he warmed up, developed into an impassioned oration two hours long, beginning with Judge Robertson's "base perfidy" at the previous national convention in abandoning Grant for Garfield, and ending with Garfield's nomination of Robertson as a "reward for treacherously betraying a sacred trust." It was evident, however, that Garfield and Robertson were, in the Senator's eyes, minor offenders compared to Secretary Blaine, who was held responsible for Garfield's whole course in opposition to the "Stalwart" Republicans of New York State. Conkling read an editorial in *The Tribune* four months before (January 3, 1881), to show that Garfield's "base ingratitude" had been long contemplated. Mr. Connery proceeds with his account as follows:

"Then the excited orator leaped to a point of far more importance, namely, the alleged preelection agreement of Garfield in August, 1880, to defer to the New York Senators and the New York Republican state committee in the matter of New York federal appointments. Distinctly, clearly, such an arrangement had been made by Garfield himself at a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at which he, Conkling, did not attend and to which he had been no party. 'How willing Garfield then was,' Conkling sarcastically declared, 'when everything looked blue and certain defeat seemed to stare him in the face; how willing he was to concede anything and everything to the Stalwarts if they would only rush to the rescue and save the day!'

"I omit what Conkling said about his own efforts to elect Garfield—how he made a very great sacrifice to do so, giving up business engagements of great value and importance to himself, in order to aid the party and work for its chosen standard-bearer. This has already been done elsewhere, very fully, and so I proceed to other facts pointed out by Senator Conkling, beginning with his visit to Mentor, at Garfield's request, in order to consult with the latter about the policy and appointments of the new Administration.

"'I have never been able to understand,' said the Senator, 'why this President so invited me. I left my business to visit General Garfield at his home in Mentor, relying upon the statement in his letter of invitation that he wished to consult with me about subjects relating to his policy, and, above all, New York interests. I felt it a duty to obey the invitation at whatever cost to my personal convenience.'

"Then he went on to state how, when he got to Mentor, he was amazed at the trifling and undecided manner of his host. It seemed that Garfield had called him all the way from New York only to tell him that, 'for many reasons,' he could not appoint Levi P. Morton Secretary of the Treasury, and that Judge Folger was not a man of piety. Some one—and Conkling's lip curled disdainfully—some one had told him that Folger drank whisky instead of tea, like Garfield, and that he had heard that Folger, in other ways, was not a man of good character.

"'I told General Garfield,' said Conkling, 'that I had always known Folger as a man of honor, and I asked him why Folger's character was brought into question. Do you contemplate offering him a Cabinet position? If such is your purpose, I would like to advise that the Treasury is the only post which would satisfy New York, and that our State would prefer to be passed altogether if it could not obtain the department to which its rank and service entitled it.'

"Garfield evaded an answer to this question of the Senator, and invited the latter 'to tea! tea! tea!' Conkling thus repeated the word tea three times, but I could not quite decide from his manner whether the contemptuous reference to tea was meant as a reflection upon the Garfield hospitality, or was another sarcastic allusion to the talk about Folger's habits. But that he felt most bitterly the disappointment of hopes raised by his summons to Mentor was quite clear."

A few months before the interview given above, says Mr. Connery, when Conkling and Grant were at Mentor, Garfield had hailed the Senator as his savior and had promised to do for him whatever man could do. Yet immediately after the interview given above, Garfield summoned Folger by wire and offered him the Attorney-Generalship. "Was it only to find out what I would like and then do just the opposite?" queried Conkling bitterly. Folger refused the office, and then Morton was offered the Navy, and Morton accepted at once. Conkling became furious and consulted with Arthur and John H. Starin. The latter went after Morton and brought him to see Conkling, and he was prevailed on to withdraw his acceptance. But all these things, Conkling said, would have been overlooked had it not been for the appointment of William H. Robertson, his bitterest political enemy in the State, as collector of the port of New York. Only forty-eight hours before this appointment Garfield invited Conkling to an interview, and mentioned his thought of Robertson for collector. Conkling objecting, the President assured him that he would take no further steps without consulting him. He requested the latter to see Senator Platt, Governor Cornell, and others, and prepare some plan of patronage that would be fair to both factions in New York. Conkling left in very good humor. But Blaine, hearing of the harmony arrangement, left his sick-bed and hurried to the White House to protest. Within forty-eight hours the nomination of Robertson was sent to the Senate, and the fight was on. Conkling's friends in the Senate urged the withdrawal of the nomination, and Garfield was impressed by the powerful

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opposition, part of it consisting of Postmaster-General James and Attorney-General McVeagh, in his own Cabinet. James suggested a new plan for healing the differences, and Garfield finally agreed to it. He even requested James to ask Conkling, Arthur, Platt, and McVeagh to come to the White House to arrange the conditions. They agreed, and all met at Conkling's house. We quote again directly from Mr. Connery's account:

"They found Conkling waiting for them in one of his best humors, which were rather rare in those trying days. The Senator saluted them cordially and asked playfully: 'How are the envoys extraordinary to-night?'

"McVeagh answered for his companions that 'the envoys were in happy spirits, as the conditions of peace were practically agreed upon and only a few minor points still remained to be discussed between the high contracting parties before the formal treaty could be drawn up and ratified.'

"'''Tis well, gentlemen,' said Mr. Conkling, still in a playful mood.

"All were ready to start for the White House. Mr. Conkling had donned his light overcoat and was buttoning his gloves when a messenger boy arrived with a despatch. The Senator tore open the envelope and found the message to be in cipher. He procured his code and began to translate it. The smile began to fade from his face as he read, until at length it was replaced by an angry frown. The blood surged to his head and then receded, leaving him pale and stern-looking. In a moment he crushed the despatch in his hand and threw it disdainfully on the table. 'Gentlemen, I won't go!' he exclaimed with decision. 'I am no place-hunter, and I won't go!'

"Arthur, Platt, James, and McVeagh ceased at once their laughing conversation and regarded the Senator with astonishment. Their glances plainly asked 'what can be the matter now—what new development?'

"The despatch, whatever its purport, was evidently the cause of this peremptory refusal to keep the engagement with the President. But what did it contain; by whom had it been sent? Conkling volunteered no explanation—he did not even assign the despatch as the cause of his suddenly declared resolution not to go to the White House. He simply and somewhat rudely repeated his determination not to keep his appointment with the President, and tho everybody present endeavored to persuade him from such a sudden and deplorable change of attitude, which would be sure to reopen hostilities, his resolution remained unshaken.

"'I am no place-hunter, and I won't go! I am no place-hunter, and I won't go!' was all he would say.

"'If you will put that in writing, Senator Conkling, I will agree to make you President of the United States,' said McVeagh, trying to relieve the tension by an attempted pleasantry.

"But Conkling was not softened, and the two Cabinet officers left, leaving the senior Senator with Arthur and Platt.

"James proceeded alone to the White House to report to the President the sudden and unexplained refusal of Conkling. He could not even apologize for the Senator's extraordinary course. Disgusted and indignant, President Garfield said he had gone as far as any self-respecting man could go, seeking conciliation. He would make no further effort to placate this arrogant New York statesman.

"'I must remember that I am President of the United States. I owe something to the dignity of my office and to my own self-respect, and you may say to this Senator that now, rather than withdraw Robertson' s nomination, I will suffer myself to be dragged by wild horses.'"

The fateful despatch was one from Governor Cornell recommending Conkling to desist from further opposition to Robertson's appointment. Conkling savagely resented it, and never forgave Cornell. The rest of the story is well known—the resignation, May 14, of Conkling and Platt, and their vain attempt to be re-elected in vindication of their course. Platt, by the way, had better reason for his resignation than Conkling had. He had given a secret pledge in writing (said to be in Whitelaw Reid's possession now) to vote for Robertson's confirmation, and the only way out of his embarrassment was to resign.

Mr. Connery follows his story with a few words on Conkling's character, for which he has small admiration. He could, says Connery, descend at times to the pettiest means to gratify spite and envy. If he possessed in any degree the virtue of gratitude Mr. Connery never saw evidence of it. He proceeds:

"Somebody once said—I think it was Mr. Lawrence Godkin—that Roscoe Conkling was 'the great American quarreler.' No man ever received a title more richly deserved, for Conkling quarreled with every one with whom he ever got into close relationship, except General Grant. He quarreled with Blaine; he quarreled with Ellis H. Roberts about a small matter, tho Roberts had made him Senator; he quarreled with President Hayes, at whose title he chose to sneer, tho he himself had been chiefly instrumental in confirming that title through the electoral commission; he quarreled with Governor Cornell because of his recommendation to confirm Robertson's nomination—he called him the 'bloodless ingrate' and 'the lizard on the hill'; he quarreled with Platt because Platt favored Hiscock's election as Speaker, tho Platt had thrown up his commission as United States Senator rather than offend Conkling by voting for Robertson's confirmation; he quarreled with his great friend, Chester A. Arthur, calling him the stalled ox of the White House when he became President by Garfield's assassination, because Arthur would not reopen a miserable controversy by removing Robertson from the collectorship; and he quarreled with the late Jay Gould, to whom he had been indebted for favors, because Jay Gould, who then owned the New York *World*, permitted its editor to abuse him (Conkling) in its columns."

The article closes with a description of this quarrel with Gould, and, at the same time, with Platt. Gould and Conkling met on Broadway in front of Platt's express office. Conkling took Gould to task for *The World's* course, and Gould retorted in kind:

"From the window of his office in the United States Express building, Platt observed what was occurring, and hurried down to the street and to the rescue. He interposed pleasantly, advising the two men that if they wished to continue their discussion they had better adjourn up-stairs to his office, where they could talk without having a crowd for an audience. Gould thanked Mr. Platt for his thoughtful suggestion, but Conkling resented the interference of his late colleague as an impertinence. He turned his batteries at once from Gould to Platt and let fly all the pent-up ire. At its conclusion Platt said to the millionaire:

"'If you would like to come up-stairs to my office, Mr. Gould, you will be welcome. But as for you, sir (turning to Conkling), you may go to the devil!'"

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Origin of the Word "Hobo."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Hobo is a common word among the Sioux or Dakota Indians. They use the word in referring to young men who have nothing to do, who ride around nights singing and yelling simply to attract attention. An old chief will correct a son for any such tendencies by saying, "You act like a hobo." So I think the word originated with these people and has come to mean a rowdy in English.

MARY C. COLLINS,
ST. YATES, N. D. *Missionary to Sioux Indians.*

Was Poe a Plagiarist?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In the article entitled "Was Poe a Plagiarist?" published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 22, I do not find any reference to what in my estimation is the most flagrant example of plagiarism in Poe's works. I allude to the poem entitled "Alone," beginning

> "From childhood's hours I have not been
> As others were,"—etc.

Let any one who cares to verify this charge compare the poem above mentioned with the soliloquy of Manfred in Act II., Scene II., of Byron's well-known drama, beginning with the lines

> "From my youth upward
> My spirit walked not with the souls of men."

Poe's poem is neither more nor less than a rimed version of this passage, without any credit being given to Byron.

W. MURDOCH WILEY.
SALISBURY, N. C.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Both *Bradstreet's* and *Dun's Review* present analyses of business failures as the feature of their reports for the week ending June 5. *Dun's Review* sees a remarkable similarity in the course of production and prices now to that in 1879:

"The statement that, except for the temporary depression in prices, the volume of busiuess transacted is now larger than it was in 1892—the year of greatest prosperity—has been questioned by some. But a comparison of prices this week in the leading branches of manufacture not only confirms that view, but shows a remarkable similarity to the course of prices in the earlier months of 1879, when the most wonderful advance in production and prices ever known in this or any other country was close at hand. The key of the situation is the excessive production of some goods in advance of an expected increase in demand."

The Course of Prices.—"The only favorable features of trade are encouragement at the outlook for fall business and improvement in demand for and prices of iron and steel. Crops at the Southwest, particularly Texas, have improved with seasonable rains, and the prospect favors larger exports of wheat from the Pacific coast. A fairly satisfactory jobbing trade continues at leading cities in Northwestern spring-wheat States. Business, as a whole, shows no pronounced activity, and the tendency of funds is to accumulate. Eastern shoe factories have not received expected orders for fall delivery, and the cotton-goods market is depressed by the outlook for further restriction of output to prevent accumulation of stocks. Where the volume of business exceeds that of a year ago, as it does in a few lines, profits are frequently so reduced as to render this year's movement less satisfactory. Orders for dry-goods, clothing, and shoes for nearby delivery have fallen off. The anticipated midsummer industrial disturbances, particularly in iron and steel, promise to influence business unfavorably during the summer months. Prices of some of the more important staples continue the see-saw movement of recent weeks, with marked weakness in wool and lower prices for cotton goods, wheat and wheat flour, coffee, and petroleum; practically unchanged quotations for lumber, coal, print-cloths, cotton, pork and lard, and higher prices for iron, steel, corn, oats, sugar, and rosin."—*Bradstreet's, June 5.*

Business Failures Analyzed.—"The statement of failures in May by branches of business gives much encouragement. In amount of defaulted liabilities the month was the smallest since September, 1895; in manufacturing liabilities the smallest since November, 1895, and in trading liabilities, the smallest except the last month since September, 1894. Failures of general stores have not been as small in any other month as in May, 1897; in only two months out of thirty-six have there been smaller failures in boots and shoes and miscellaneous trading, only four in books and hats, only five in groceries, and not one trading class in that month has reported failures larger than in half the preceding months, tho in furniture failures are rather numerous. In clothing manufacture the month was the smallest except four out of thirty-six, except five in chemicals, six in woolen goods, seven in machinery, lumber, and miscellaneous manufactures, and exceeded the average only in iron and cotton goods and earthenware, owing to a few failures of exceptional size. Nobody can mistake the meaning of such returns."—*Dun's Review, June 5.*

"*Bradstreet's* publishes to-day the results of the most important statistical investigation ever made concerning business failures in various lines of trade. It covers the past three years, and the summary of its results presents the total number of failures in lines of business in which there were ten or more annually during the three years named. Purely commercial enterprises, wholesale and retail, are seen to furnish 70 per cent. of the business failures each year and manufacturing embarrassments about 20 per cent. Out of the increase of nearly 2,100 failures in 1896 compared with 1895, 1,135, or more than one half, were of retail commercial concerns. The counting of the total number of individuals, firms and corporations in business in 37 groups of the more important lines of trade is an unprecedented work. These totals constitute what may be termed the business population of the country in these lines, and permit, with the totals of failures in these lines, the calculation of the commercial death-rate in the departments or lines of business specified. This record shows that in 1896 77 out of every 1,000 clothing concerns and 51 out of every 1,000 bicycle houses failed in business, the two lines having relatively the greatest commercial mortality last year. The rate throughout the country, in all lines, last year was 14 commercial deaths out of every 1,000 in business. Commercial failures were relatively most numerous after the two lines specified, among the manufacturers of or dealers in hats, furniture, glassware, dry-goods, notions, woolens, jewelry, lumber, and hardware. After that the rate of embarrassment approximated more nearly the normal,"—*Bradstreet's, June 5.*

Canadian Trade.—"There is no material change in the general business situation throughout the Canadian Dominion, which continues checked in part by unseasonable weather. Collections generally are unsatisfactory. There are 37 business failures reported from the Dominion this week, against 20 last week, 29 the week a year ago, and 27 two years ago [*Dun's Review*; 32 to 29 last year]. Total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax show an increase of 5.6 per cent. for May, 1896, compared with the like total a year ago, and of 2.4 per cent. in the first five months of the current year as compared with the like total last year."—*Bradstreet's, June 5.*

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Current Events.

Monday, May 31.

Memorial Day celebrations are held. . . . The battle monument at West Point is unveiled. . . . The House of Representatives holds a fifteen-minute session. . . . An earthquake shock is felt in Southern States. . . . United States Judge Simonton decides against the dispensary law in Charleston, S. C.

The Sultan agrees to renewal of armistice for a fortnight beginning May 20. . . . The Cuban General Alberto Rodriguez is reported killed.

Tuesday, June 1.

In the Senate the metal schedule is reached; Mr. Smith, of New Jersey, denies connection with speculation in sugar stock. . . . The House passes the conference report on the sundry civil bill; Speaker Reed's policy is discussed. . . . The Sultan withdraws his objections to the appointment of Dr. James B. Angell as Minister to Turkey. . . . John E. Searles is acquitted of contempt of the Senate sugar trust investigating committee by order of Judge Bradley, in the District of Columbia court. . . . The Chess match between members of the House of Representatives and the House of Commons results in a draw. . . . The International Commercial Congress opens in Philadelphia.

General Miles arrives at Athens. . . . Captain-General Weyler issues a decree announcing military operations in Eastern Cuba.

Wednesday, June 2.

The Senate (alone in session) passes over half the metal schedule; Mr. Tillman's resolution for judicial inquiry into recent decisions against the South Carolina dispensary law is adopted. . . . President McKinley speaks at the international commercial congress in Philadelphia. . . . The President nominates Miguel A. Otero for governor of New Mexico. . . . James T. Lloyd is elected to Congress from the first Missouri district.

Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, tenders the resignations of the conservative cabinet to the Queen Regent; the attitude of the Liberals made it impossible to carry on the Government. . . . The British Bimetallic League meets in Manchester; encouraging reports are made as to the future of the movement. . . . The French Government submits to the powers' proposals on the subject of Cretan autonomy.

Thursday, June 3.

In the Senate Mr. Tillman tries to call up his sugar-investigation resolution; the metal schedule is considered. . . . In the House Mr. Terry attempts to bring up the Cuban question; the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill is agreed to. . . . Secretary Gage and Controller Eckels address the Maryland Bankers' Association. . . . It is reported and denied that the executive committee of the Citizens' Union has decided to nominate Seth Low for mayor of Greater New York. . . . The Ohio supreme court decides the Torrens system of recording land titles unconstitutional.

After a cabinet council in Madrid, the Queen Regent presiding, Señor Canovas is asked by the Queen Regent to continue the Government until the crisis was solved; General Campos is summoned to Madrid.

Friday, June 4.

In the Senate (alone in session) the wood schedule of the tariff is reached; the committee on interstate commerce reports Mr. Tillman's bill touching state control of liquors. . . . President McKinley nominates Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, United States Treasurer, and Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant-Treasurer at New York (reappointment). . . . A mob lynches a negro at Urbana, Ohio, after militia had killed and wounded several men. . . . The Illinois legislature passes the Allen street-railway bill. . . . The Delaware constitutional convention adjourns; the new constitution takes effect June 10.

Herr von Tausch, on trial in Berlin for treason, perjury, and forgery, is acquitted; his fellow prisoner, Baron von Luetzow, is convicted. It is reported in Paris that serious dissensions exist in the French Cabinet.

Saturday, June 5.

The Senate (alone in session) reaches the sugar schedule; the lumber schedule is passed over. . . . The President makes a number of consular and army nominations.

The Irish National League passes a resolution calling on Irishmen to refrain from taking part in Queen Victoria's jubilee. . . . M. Gerault Richard, a socialist, was ejected by force from the French Chamber of Deputies, and a great uproar resulted.

Sunday, June 6.

Baccalaureate sermons are preached at many colleges. . . . Francis Schlatter, the Denver "Healer," is said to have been found dead from fasting in the mountains of New Mexico.

The Queen Regent of Spain confirms Señor Canovas in power. . . . It is reported that armed Bulgarian bands have crossed the Turkish frontier. . . . Two French deputies fight a duel at Paris.

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$3.00 Full course A MINUTE

If You Doubt

you are cordially invited to read the following authentic and unsolicited letters. We have many thousand. They come every day. Everybody should use our Hair Brush.

NICE FOR HAIR AND SCALP.

Noblesville, Ind.

Dear Sir: I have used one of your Hair Brushes and I find it to be a great thing to ease headache, it is also very nice for the hair and scalp.

Yours truly,
Mrs. J. H. Wheeler.

IT RELIEVES HEADACHE.

Leipsic, O.

Dear Sir: Your Electric Hair Brush never fails to relieve my headaches in a few moments. I have used one for seven years, and would not be without it. Yours truly, Mrs. T. J. Harper.

NOT BEEN TROUBLED SINCE.

Long Island City, N.Y.

Dear Sir: I have used your Electric Hair Brush for the last year; before using it I had constant pain in the scalp night and day, and after using it a few weeks it all passed away, and I have not been troubled since; it makes the hair very soft and glossy.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Mary Burgen.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush

WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Nervous Headache in 5 minutes!
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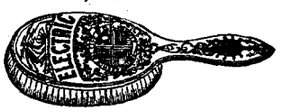
Neuralgia in 5 minutes!
Falling Hair and Baldness!
Dandruff and Diseases of the Scalp!

Promptly arrests premature grayness. Makes the hair grow long and glossy. Immediately soothes the weary brain.



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for six months; then, if not perfectly satisfied that it is exactly what we claim it to be, return it and your money will be refunded.

Prices No. 1 Hair Brush, $1. No. 2 Hair Brush, $1.50 No. 3 Hair Brush, $2. No. 4 Hair Brush, $2.50 No. 5 Hair Brush, $3.

Quality the same in all; the price differs only according to size and power.

CURES NERVOUS HEADACHE.

Gorham, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I was afflicted with nervous headache which caused me trouble with my eyes. I bought one of your Electric Brushes, tried it, and found it relieved me. I continued using it, and it not only relieved me, but has cured me of the trouble.

Yours truly,
Mrs. James Metcalf.

Free on Six

CURES PAIN IN THE HEAD.

Gorham, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I was troubled with a severe pain in my head and left temple, caused by sunstroke. I tried your Electric Brush, and it relieved me instantly. I bought one and have used it daily since. It benefited me greatly.

Yours truly,
J. D. Thompson.

Months' Trial

IT IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find $2.00, for which send me by return mail the Electric Hair Brush of that price. I have been using one of your hair brushes for several years, and consider it a very fine article. It has no equal.

Yours truly,
Geo. F. Payne.

NO BRUSH EQUAL TO IT.

Natchez, Miss.

Dear Sir: I have used your $3 Hair Brush for years and there is no brush equal to it. My hair is abundant and free from dandruff, and does not fall out. It is also glossy and nice. Yours truly,
Miss Orlean Forbes.

USED IT FOR YEARS.

Earlville, Ill.

Dear Sir: Some years since, I used one of your Electric Hair Brushes, and was much pleased with it. I now want one for my daughter, whose hair is falling out badly. Please find enclosed $1.10.

Yours truly, Mrs. W. R. Mann.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush is for sale at all drug and dry goods stores. Ask for Dr. Scott's; take no other; see that name is on the box, or we will send on approval, postpaid, on receipt of price and ten cents for postage, and if you are not well satisfied with your bargain, write us and we will return the money. We refer you to the publisher of this paper, or to the Commercial Agencies as to our responsibility. *"THE DOCTOR'S STORY," a valuable book, sent on request.*

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $3; Electric Belts, $3, $5, $10; Electric Safety Razor, $2; Electric Flesh Brushes, $3; Electric Insoles, 50 cents; Electric Tooth Brush, 50 cts; Hair Curler, 50 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Quick sales. Liberal pay. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. Free.

We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlett, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of The Literary Digest who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company. and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.

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PERSONALS.

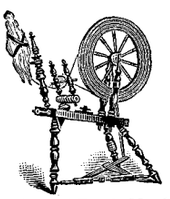
"THE WILD RIDER OF THE SIERRAS."—Such is the popular title bestowed on Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the moderator who presided over the Presbyterian General Assembly at Eagle Lake, Ind., this year. From a character sketch in the Chicago *Times-Herald* the following details are taken:

To Presbyterians Doctor Jackson is the rough heroic figure of the century. He is the pioneer of the church, the man who has done more riding for Christianity and who has won more fights for Presbyterianism than any other member of the church. He is of the militant type. No minister in the church can show such a record as can Doctor Jackson. He has organized hundreds of churches. In some cases the seed has fallen on barren rock and after a brief season of bloom has perished in the burning sun. But a hundred churches, some of immense influence, flourish exceedingly, owing only a large debt of gratitude to the wild rider of the Sierras. Afoot, on horseback, any way to get there, he went and left a trail of Presbyterianism behind him in the West.

Dr. Jackson was born at Minaville, N. Y., in 1834. He was graduated from Union College in 1855, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858. He was ordained in the same year and chose Texas as his field. His wife went with him, but he was soon taken away from Texas and sent to western Wisconsin to build up the church there. During a part of 1863 he served under the Christian commission in the army hospitals in Tennessee and Alabama. His rough riding for Christianity came later. In 1870 he was given charge of nearly everything between the Mississippi and the setting sun. He was appointed superintendent of missions for Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah. All he could do then was to engage three missionaries to help him. He guaranteed their support out of his own means. Within a year he had ten in the field besides himself, and all were paid. His field was widened shortly afterward, for he was made superintendent of missions from Nebraska to Nevada and from Canada to Mexico. This was a big commission, but the presbytery knew its man.

During the period of his work in the West Dr. Jackson traveled 605,000 miles in whatever way he thought best and quickest in the cause of the church. It is said of him that while he was riding across the prairie he found a woman whose grandmother had been a Presbyterian. He organized her into a Presbyterian church, and then rode on his way.

Early in the eighties he was sent to Alaska, and was the first missionary to make his appearance there. Here he developed the talents of the statesman and the civil economist. He had a fight on his hands immediately with the corrupt officials. He found no sort of government in Alaska, and started to lay the beginnings of administration. He was made United States agent for education in the far Northern territory and went to work at once. The Alaskans could not get enough to eat. So Dr. Jackson started in to feed the natives and then to convert them. He imported domesticated reindeer from Siberia, leased them to substantial residents of Eskimo villages on condition that a certain number should be returned to the Government, leaving a margin with increase for the use and support of the lessees. In spite of native superstition the plan is said to be successful in meeting the problem, which appeared to be that of starvation. Dr. Jackson's election to what is considered the highest honor in Presbyterianism is deemed a reward of merit.



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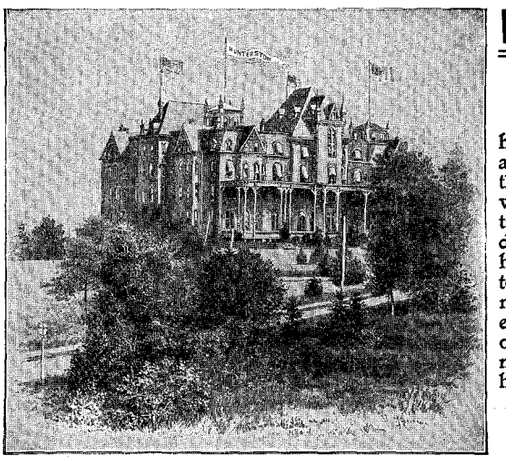

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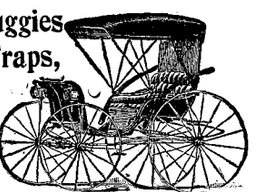

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Camping Outfits can be purchased very cheaply, or Guides, thoroughly acquainted with this region, fully equipped for camping, can be secured readily.

Parties can be furnished with names of Guides, and by communicating with them, make all necessary arrangements in advance.

The following Fish and Game, in season, are to be found in abundance. the variety of which is not surpassed by any sporting region in the World:

Fish.—Bass, Pickerel, Brook Trout. Lake Trout, Whitefish, Perch, Sunfish, Salmon, Trout, Sturgeon, Catfish, Herring, and Muscalonge.

Game.—Deer, Partridge, Rabbits, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Plover, Bear, Woodcock, Snipe, Grouse, and Moose.

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It is unusual, to say the least, to enter a prize contest with the absolute certainty of being a winner. But this is the remarkable feature of THE VOICE grand prize contest. An elegant 1897 "Firefly" will surely be given to *every* person who sends 50 new VOICE subscriptions. 355 additional *cash* prizes will be given to those who secure the largest lists of subscriptions. Send at once for particulars.

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CHESS.

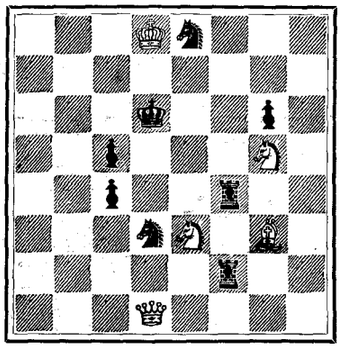
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 206.

BY ISIDOR GROZ, HARLSTADT.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q 3; Kts on K sq, Q 6; Rs on K B 5 and 7 Ps on K Kt 3, Q B 4 and 5.



White—Five Pieces.

K on Q 8; Q on Q sq; B on K Kt 3; Kt on K 3, K Kt 5,

White mates in three moves.

ERRATUM.

Dr. Dalton's second problem, 203, is a three-mover. We supposed that our solvers would have seen the error, but several have written concerning it.

Solution of Problems.

No. 202.

We give only the first move, K—R 7, to allow those who did not send the solution the pleasure of discovering how White wins.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. W. F. Furman, Providence, R. I.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; Mrs. Wright, Tate, Ga.; R. D. Tompkins, St. Louis; the Rev. H. W. Knox, Belmont, N. Y.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg; R. W. Smith, Wells River, Vt.

R. D. Tompkins and F. L. Hitchcock send correct way of doing No. 200.

The Correspondence Tourney.

We have received a number of suggestions from those playing in the Tourney, and we have decided to amend our former rules as follows:

1. Players will be divided into eight sections, two of four players, and six of five players Members of each section to play one game with every other member of the same section. Two games to be played simultaneously.

2. The eight winners will play a final round for the championship.

3. In regard to time-limit: Forty-eight hours will be allowed between receiving and posting reply, Sundays excluded.

We desire to have the Tourney arranged in the best way for the convenience of the players, and to expedite the play as far as possible, and we hope that the above rules will meet with the approval of those interested, and that you will cooperate with us in trying to make this, our first Tourney, a success.

The International Match.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *vs.* HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This match was played by cable on May 31, and resulted in a tie, America winning 2; England, 2; Draw 1.

Sir Julian Pauncefote acted as umpire for his countrymen, John Hay, Ambassador to Great Britain, acting in a like capacity for the Americans. The referee was Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, the Minister from Austria-Hungary. Before the match began the following messages were sent and received:

"To the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington:—I am glad to hear that the friendly contest is about to begin between the two Houses, and trust that it is the most serious conflict in which they will ever meet.
"W. C. GULLY, Speaker."

"To the Speaker of the House of Commons:—Thanks for your friendly message. Please convey to the players my regret that I can not send them my best wishes now, but hope to do so always hereafter. T. B. REED, Speaker."

To His Excellency Sir Julian Pauncefote.—Cordial greetings and sincere wishes for a well fought game and a righteous victory for the best side. JOHN HAY."

To His Excellency the Hon. John Hay:—My sincere thanks for your kind greetings. I cordially reciprocate the sentiments expressed in your friendly message. PAUNCEFOTE."

At 1.30 P.M. the drawing for play showed the following result:

Board 1—Plunkett, British, White; Pearson, North Carolina, Black. Board 2—Shafroth, Colorado, White; Parnell, British, Black. Board 3—Strauss, British, White; Bodine, Missouri, Black. Board 4—Plowman, Alabama, White; Atherley-Jones, British, Black. Board 5—Wilson, British, White; Handy, Delaware, Black.

The final score stood:
Plunkett *vs.* Pearson, England.
Shaforth *vs.* Parnell, America.
Strauss *vs.* Bodine, America.
Atherley-Jones *vs.* Plowman, England.
Wilson *vs.* Handy (drawn).

The United States Championship Match.

EIGHTEENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 P—Q B 4	K—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 Q—K 2	B—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	23 R-Q sq (f)	B x Kt
4 Castles	Kt x P	24 R x B	P—R 3
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	25 B—B 4	Q R—K sq
6 B—R 4	P—K 5	26 P—Kt 3	Q—Kt 3
7 R—K sq	B—K 2	27 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 4
8 Kt—K 5	Castles	28 B x B	Q x B
9 Kt—Q B 3	P—B 3 (a)	29 P—Kt 5	P x P
10 B—Kt 3 ch	K—R sq	30 R x P	P—Q Kt 3
11 Kt-Kt 6 ch (b)	P x Kt	31 P—Q Kt 4	Q—B 3
12 Q—Kt 4	P—B 4 (c)	32 R—R 7	P—B 5
13 QxKt P(d)	Q—K sq	33 P x P	Q x P
14 Q—Kt 3	Q—R 4	34 Q—K 3	Q—Kt 5 ch
15 Kt—Q 5	B—R 5	35 K—B sq	Q—Q 8 ch
16 Q—Q B 3	Kt—Kt 4 (e)	36 K—Kt 2	R—B 6
17 Q—B 5	P—Q 3	37 R—Q 5	Q—B 7
18 QxKt (Kt4)	Kt x P	38 R—Q 2	Q x P
19 Q—B sq	Kt x B	39 Q—Kt 5	P—K 6
20 R P x Kt	Q—B 2	40 P x P (g)	Q—B 8 mate.

Notes by Pillsbury and Showalter.

(a) Varying from all the play of previous games.

(b) This sacrifice leads to most complicated variations. The result seems perhaps to indicate it unsound. Instead 11 Kt x Kt, Q P x Kt; 12 Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 13 R x Kt, B—B 4, leads to about an equality.

(c) The only defense. If 12 Kt—B 2; 13 Q x Kt P, Q—K sq; 14 Kt—Q 5, threatening also R x P with a winning attack.

(d) If 13 Q—R 3 ch, B—R 5; 14 P—Kt 3, Kt x Q P, and must obtain a winning game.

(e) Simplest and best; remaining eventually a Pawn ahead. A hazardous and doubtful defense would arise from 16 Kt—K sq; 17 Kt—B 4, Q—R 2; 18 R—K 3, P—Q 3; 19 R—R 3, P—K Kt 4; 20 P—Kt 3, etc.

(f) Allowing an unfavorable exchange. Playing for Bishops of different color by Kt—B 4 was better.

(g) Of course an oversight, but Black ought to win with care.

New York vs. Philadelphia.

It is an admitted fact that the Manhattan Chess-Club, of New York City, and the Franklin Chess-Club, of Philadelphia, are the leading clubs of the United States, and can furnish the strongest teams; hence, the annual match between these clubs is of great interest. These clubs are so very evenly matched that in the two previous matches the scores were:

MANHATTAN.		FRANKLIN.	
1895	6½	1895	7½
1896	7½	1896	6½
Total	14	Total	14

The third annual match was played on Monday, May 31; both clubs presenting probably the strongest teams that could be selected, as follows:

MANHATTAN.	FRANKLIN.
L. Schmidt,	G. Voigt,
E. Delmar,	A. K. Robinson,
A. B. Hodges,	D. Stuart,
N. Jasnogradsky,	G. C. Reichhelm,
W. M. De Visser,	F. A. Kaiser;
J. G. Baird,	J. P. Morgan,
H. Davidson,	W. P. Shipley,
J. M. Hanham,	C. T. Newman,
G. Simonson,	M. Morgan,
A. Vorrath,	E. S. Maguire,
E. B. Isaacson,	S. W. Bampton,
J. S. Halpern,	J. Elson,
S. Lipschutz,	F. K. Young,
J. W. Showalter.	E. Kemeny.

At 11 P.M., the hour of closing the match, only seven games were finished, Franklin winning two, and five Draws. Six games were adjudicated on Monday night by Mr. Steinitz, the referee, giving the Manhattan 4; Franklin 4; Draws 5. The Elson-Halpern game was not decided at the hour of writing. Mr. Steinitz had the analyses of both parties under examination. The Franklin player has a good position and is a Pawn ahead. Thus Philadelphia can do no more than draw.

The following table shows the result:

Schmidt *vs.* Voight, Draw.
A. K. Robinson *vs.* Delmar, Manhattan.
Hodges *vs.* Stuart, Manhattan.
Reichelm *vs.* Jasnogradsky, Franklin.
De Visser *vs.* Kaiser, Manhattan.
J. P. Morgan *vs.* D. G. Baird, Franklin.
Davidson *vs.* Shipley. Drawn.
Newman *vs.* Hanham, Drawn.
Simonson *vs.* M. Morgan, Franklin.
Maguire *vs.* Vorrath, Drawn.
Isaacson *vs* Bampton, Drawn.
Elson *vs.* Halpern.
Lipschutz *vs.* Young, Manhattan.
Kemeny *vs.* Showalter, Franklin.

The first game finished was between M. Morgan, of the Franklin, and Dr. Simonson, of the Manhattan. The game was even up to Black's 20th move, when he sprung a trap which demoralized the Doctor and caused him to resign. Here are the moves:

French Defense.

GAME NO. 9.

DR. SIMONSON. *White.*	MR. MORGAN. *Black.*	DR. SIMONSON. *White.*	MR. MORGAN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	11 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	12 P x P	B x P
3 P x P	P x P	13 Kt—Kt 3	B—K 2
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	14 Kt—Q 4	B—Kt 3
5 B—Q 3	B—K 2	15 B—B 5	Q—Q 3
6 Castles	B—K Kt 5	16 P—K B 3	B—Q sq
7 P—Q B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	17 K—R sq	B—Kt 3
8 Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	18 B x B	B P x B
9 Q—B 2	P—B 4	19 B—K 3	Q R—K sq
10 Kt—K 5	B—R 4	20 Q R—K sq	R x B

The Doctor evidently did not understand the giving of Rook for Bishop, for he (21) snapped the R with R. The force of the play dawned upon him when Mr. Morgan (21) played Kt—K Kt 5, winning a piece.

Chess-Nuts.

The Tschigorin-Schiffers match has been quite a one-sided affair. Tschigorin wins with a score of seven to one, and six Draws.

The International Tournament in Berlin has been postponed until September. It is stated on good authority that both Pillsbury and Steinitz will enter.

The New York State Chess-Association will hold its midsummer meeting at Thousand Islands beginning on August 2. The chief event will be the contest between the Chess-Associations of New York and Pennsylvania. Six to eight men will represent each State.

On June 2, in the Washington Chess-Club, Pillsbury played simultaneously thirty games of Chess, and six of Checkers, against the best players of Washington. After five hours, the last game was finished. Pillsbury won twenty-seven games of Chess, and four of Checkers, and lost *only one* game of Checkers; the others were Draws.

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